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KHARKOV SEES U.S. AIM TO COMPLICATE CW TALKS

LD101506 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The speech by the Soviet representative to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva on Thursday made even clearer the state of affairs at the talks there on a ban on chemical weapons. These talks have actually bogged down and are making no progress, which is arousing the justified concern of the world public. What is the cause behind the lack of progress in solving such an important problem? The answer can be seen from even a brief analysis of the American position which cannot be described as being anything other than unconstructive or even obstructionist. The impression is that this position, in particular American proposals on verification, is designed to complicate and maybe to disrupt the talks.

The Soviet draft of the basic provisions of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction has furnished a good basis for reaching a mutually acceptable accord.

Taking into account the positions of other negotiators, the Soviet Union has made important amendments to this draft. It proposed that the entire process of destroying chemical weapons be covered by verification from beginning to end. This, incidentally, is exactly what represents the key question of the current stage of preparing the convention.

How has the Reagan administration responded to the Soviet initiative? The American proposal speaks not at all about verification, it puts forward a demand for a free access to the territories of other countries, officially described as "a permanent invitation to inspection," including any chemical factories belonging only to governments or controlled by them. As to the private corporations (and it is they that manufacture chemical arms in the United States), they would be able freely to continue to produce such weapons.

The American proposal deliberately obscures the question of binary weapons, a new and even more barbarous kind of chemical arms. This is not accidental. The Reagan administration is forcing the implementation of a ten-billion-dollar program for U.S. chemical re-armament, whose main component should be binary weapons. They are to be deployed mostly abroad, namely in Western Europe and Asia, which will pose a mortal threat to these densely-populated regions.

The United States which made wide use of chemical weapons during its aggression in Indochina has allotted an important place to them in its military preparations also today. This is why Washington is unwilling to agree to a ban on these weapons of mass annihilation as well as to the attainment of other agreements in the field of disarmament.

IZVESTIYA DISMISSES U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY CLAIMS

LD131445 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- It is claimed in Washington that the United States does not need to assume the no-first-use commitment, IZVESTIYA says in an article entitled "Facts Expose" (published on August 11). Presumably, the U.S. leadership have never thought of using nuclear weapons anyway, even when the United Stated had the nuclear monopoly. Those who claim this, the newspaper says, seem to hope that there is no evidence of the opposite. But this evidence -- irrefutable evidence -- is found in collected official documents on the international relations of the United States in 1953-1954 released by the U.S. Department of State.

There are declassified records of meetings with the participation of the top political and military leadership of the United States during the U.S. aggression in Korea. What do claims about Washington's "clean conscience" with regard to nuclear weapons look like then in the light of the facts contained in those documents?

Claim number one. The United States has never planned the first use of nuclear weapons.

Facts. It follows from documents that during 1952-1953 alone the question of the possible use of atomic weapons against the USSR, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea was discussed 22 times at meetings of the U.S. National Security Council and at other high-level conferences.

President Eisenhower said on March 30 1953: If we go over to more positive action against the adversary in Korea, it will be necessary to expand the war beyond the boundaries of Korea and to use the atomic bomb.

General Hull, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (May 13, 1953): There are no good strategic targets in Korea itself but the military would like very much to use atomic weapons in any option involving operations outside Korea. Their use would be most profitable from the purely military point of view.

P. Nitze, director for policy planning at the U.S. Department of State (March 27, 1953): Politically, there is no insurmountable barrier to the use of atomic weapons.

Claim number two. U.S. policy is based on an awareness of the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons and is characterised by a responsible approach to this matter.

Facts. In reality the U.S. leadership was most of all preoccupied with overcoming people's fears of nuclear weapons and leading them to the idea that it was admissible to use those weapons.

President Eisenhower (May 6,1953): We should regard the atomic bomb as merely another type of weaponry in our arsenal.

Secretary of State Dulles (March 31, 1953): One way or the other, the persisting taboo on the use of atomic weapons must be broken.

Claim number three. The United States does not plan a disarming first nuclear strike.

Facts. The keynote of all documents is that the United States should use nuclear weapons first, in a surprise attack, and employ them on a large scale.

President Eisenhower (January 8, 1954): If we succeed in a simultaneous atomic attack on all the forward air force bases of the communists, the enemy will be bled white from the outset of hostilities. It is our plan for Europe as well.

Admiral Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (January 8, 1954): The military are constantly working to cut back the 22-hour period needed to prepare an atomic attack so that an atomic bombing of the 22 enemy air fields in the Far East could be carried out as swiftly as possible.

Claim number four. The United States does not think in terms of nuclear escalation, limited nuclear war or attacks on civilian targets.

Facts. Basic adventuristic premises on which today's U.S. military doctrine rests were formulated as far back as the early 1950's.

President Eisenhower (January 8, 1954): The worry of the military that they need time to prepare an atomic strike is understandable. They could begin by using conventional weapons until the atomic systems are ready for attack.

Defence Secretary Wilson (January 8, 1954): There is a divide between the strategic use of atomic weapons, for which Washington's authorisation is of course necessary, and tactical.

Bowie, director for policy planning at the Department of State (December 3, 1953):

Since the recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff mean by enemy all the communists without exception, in practical terms all the Soviet and Chinese Armed Forces and military targets in the Far East will have to be annihilated by atomic weapons. Moreover, the proposal of the Joint Chiefs of Staff means atomic bombings of virtually all the Chinese cities.

Claim number five. The United States in pursuing its nuclear policy thinks about the security of its allies, consults them, and respects their opinion.

Facts. Statements by the President and his aides leave no doubt that Washington guided itself exclusively by its own goals during that period, too, and viewed its allies as an obstacle to its plans to use nuclear weapons.

Informed that Churchill was not enthusiastic about the use of atomic weapons, President Eisenhower wondered if Sir Winston had gone soft in his head.

Secretary of State Dulles (December 10, 1953): Churchill's belief that the use of atomic weapons by the United States would make the whole world disgusted only shows the U.S. views of atomic weapons are years ahead of the thinking of the rest of the free world.

Secretary of State Dulles (January 8, 1954): To neutralise the possible negative reaction of the allies to a U.S. strike, it is necessary to exchange information with the West Europeans in the atomic weapons field and to allow some of them to acquire a few atomic bombs.

Claim number six. The United States has always had a "highly moral" attitude to nuclear weapons.

Facts. The kind of morality the United States followed is graphically illustrated by President Eisenhower's statement at a meeting on May 13, 1953. That statement needs no comment: Counting in dollars, it is cheaper to use in Korea atomic weapons than to continue to fight with conventional ones. This is particularly true in view of the cost of bringing conventional ammunition from the United States to the frontline.

It is the words of American leaders that paint Washington's true face. The documents mentioned above show only a part of that disgusting face. In January 1954 President Eisenhower ordered that in future no records should be kept on the "more sensitive" questions discussed at the closed meetings. But just as history has brought to light this horrible evidence of crimes that were being plotted, it will one day reveal the truth about what Washington did and planned in the course of the U.S. aggression against Cuba, Vietnam, and Iran, and what plans are being hatched in connection with the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and preparations for space warfare.

The present-day U.S. leaders have gone farther even than their spiritual fathers in their gut hatred for socialism, in their militant fever, and in their obsession with nuclear weapons. Paul Nitze, who personally participated in conferences at that time; now conceals that he championed the use of nuclear weapons, but he is the same Nitze. Neither he nor any other participants in those "military councils" ever showed even a sign of moral indecision when they planned in cold blood holocaust for millions.

They only failed to burn the world in a nuclear fire because even at that time they were not certain that they would escape retribution. This should be borne in mind also by those who are laying down U.S. policy today.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SAYS NATO LEADERS JUGGLE NUMBERS

PM140957 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

TASS report under the general heading: "With the Aid of Crude Juggling"]

[Text] Bonn, 11 Aug -- In an attempt to impel West Europeans to make "additional sacrifices" on the altar to the Moloch of war, U.S. General B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, is scaring them with a fiction about the "rapidly growing gulf between NATO's military potential and the growing potential of the Warsaw Pact." He writes about this in STERN magazine. And he does not stop at this crudest of word-juggling. According to him, the Warsaw Pact currently possesses nine times more nuclear warheads than the NATO bloc. Yet, it is well known that approximate parity exists between the two groupings in this respect. Rogers uses the myth of "NATO's lag in the conventional arms sphere" to justify the siting of new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in West Europe.

But even the U.S. general's juggling is, it turns out, not the limit of the NATO people's fantasies. Rogers has been outdone by Italian Deputy Defense Minister S. Signiori. Without batting an eyelid he stated that the current correlation of nuclear forces between the USSR and NATO is allegedly 13 nuclear warheads to 1 in the Soviet Union's favor. The NATO ringleaders clearly do not care what figures they cite to prove the unprovable and strive for military superiority over the Warsaw Pact. Here Signiori has plucked out mythical figures from thin air which nobody believes.

ROGERS REMARKS ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS ASSAILED

LD131719 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Washington makes from time to time verbal assurances about its readiness to negotiate the issue of prohibition of chemical weapons, which are clearly designed as a cover for the plans being implemented by the USA for a build-up of its chemical weapons arsenals. This has been as a matter of fact reaffirmed by American General Bernard Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe. Speaking in an interview with the West German STERN magazine, he advocated an even faster build-up and "modernization" of the chemical weapon arsenal, special emphasis being laid on the production of new chemical ammunition -- the binary one.

Washington is known to have already now the most powerful chemical weapons arsenal, whose basis is made of 55 thousand tons of high-toxic nerve agents and 150 thousand tons of chemical ammunition -- more than three million shells, tens of thousands of aviation bombs, hundreds of thousands of mines and ground bombs.

It is also known that the USA has big chemical weapons depots not only in its territory, but also in other countries, including in West Germany. According to estimates of scientists, the chemical weapons stocks accumulated by the United States are enough to destroy the entire humankind several times over.

Yet, being not content with that huge arsenal of lethal chemical weapons, the Washington administration stubbornly adheres to the policy of its further build-up and qualitative modernization, of an accelerated preparation of the U.S. Armed Forces for conducting chemical warfare. The large-scale five-year programme for a "chemical rearmament", which is being now implemented, provides for the appropriation of ten billion dollars. The quantity of chemical ammunition is to be increased to reach five million units. A works for the production of binary ammunition is under construction in Arkansas State within the framework of that programme.

A source of growing alarm for the public, especially the European public, is the fact that cruise missiles, aviation bombs, and artillery shells with new chemical charges are to be deployed, according to Washington's plans, above all in the American bases in Britain, the FRG, Italy, and in other West European countries. The personnel of the United States Armed Forces is being trained on an increasing scale for actions in conditions of chemical warfare. It must be noted, for that matter, that the Pentagon's militarists have rich "practical experience" in that field. It is apt to recall that during the aggression in Southeast Asia, the United States used chemical weapons in 41 operations, thus affecting more than two million Vietnamese and more than 100 thousand American soldiers themselves.

The attempts by the Washington administration officials to pose for advocates of a ban on chemical weapons are designed to camouflage the accelerated build-up of the United States chemical arsenals. A fresh proof of that are the revelations made by General Rogers.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON L.A. OLYMPIC GAMES

No Trace of Olympic Ideals Present

LD132007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 13 Aug 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] The 23d Olympic Games have ended in Los Angeles. As the foreign press has reported, they were held in an atmosphere of chauvinism, which excited the American mass media, especially television. Sport as sport was given a back seat, or even ignored completely; it was the interests of politics and business that were given the spotlight. It was the reaction of many journalists that the struggle for medals became an unhealthy fervor, with each medal becoming an end in itself and another excuse to whip up nationalistic moods among the American people. I shall hand over the microphone to my colleague, Igor Charikov, and ask him to continue this theme:

[Charikov] Every competition has its winner and its loser. At the Los Angeles Games where sport, thanks to the organizers, became a means of coercion and the achievement of political objectives, it was certainly not those who climbed the podium who were the winners. It was bellicose chauvinism that won, and the losers turned out to be the interests of sport, the expectations of the sporting public and the ideals of the Olympic movement.

There were a number of reports in the press of all countries that at the Los Angeles Games, from the first day to the last, America's superiority over the rest of the world was noisily cultivated, persistently and boundlessly, typical of America. Television coverage, bought by the ABC network, was mainly used to portray U.S. sportsmen. The impression was created that there were no representatives of other countries at all, but that it was only athletes from the one super-country, the United States, who were competing. Complaints about this bias were made more than once both to ABC and to the organizing committee of the games but, alas, to no avail. Moreover, the Austrian newspaper VOLKSTIMME testified: The ABC people unscrupulously interfered with the running of the competition, switched events to a later time in order to include commercials in their programming and delayed the presentation of medals. Indeed, they did just as they pleased.

The American people pride themselves on the fact that a record number of participants and visitors attended the Los Angeles Games. But were they all happy with their reception? Judging from statements by sportsmen from various countries, journalists and many tourists, Los Angeles gave them a far from hospitable welcome. Athletes complained of the conditions they were forced to live and prepare for competition in. Correspondents waited for hours to contact their editors, and tourists were haunted by the fear of becoming robbed or mugged.

Every sportsman knows very well what support from the stands is like. At home there is a saying: even the walls help. This is true. But the behavior of the American fans in Los Angeles went too far. There was not a grain of objectivity in them. The American spectators roared, shouted, tooted in a crazy fashion in support of their own sportsmen, and hollered if they did not like the decisions of the judges. Such psychological pressure on foreign athletes sometimes led to their going out to do battle already demoralized.

There were also a number of incidents in the judging, especially in the boxing, gymnastics and other sports, where it is most difficult to determine the objectiveness of the judges. The American athletes, too, did not always show their best side. Evidently, they had been struck by the bacillus of chauvinism and America's total superiority over the whole world.

Sports commentators often say that "friendship was the winner" when they want to stress that a competition was held in a healthy atmosphere, that the struggle was an honest one and each competitor deserved a medal. This is the real spirit of sport, this is its objective: to foster mutual understanding, and to develop the sympathy of sportsmen and their peoples for one another. These are the Olympic ideals. But there was no trace of anything of the kind in Los Angeles. On the contrary, the games of the 23d Olympiad will go down as far from the most attractive page in the history of the Olympic movement.

Games 'Conflict-Ridden'

LD131855 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast; (Georgiy Sarkisyans) sports commentary]

[Text] The 23d Olympic Games have ended in Los Angeles. The greatest interest was aroused on the final day by the marathon competition, which was won by 37-year-old Carlos Lopes of Portugal. The official ceremony closing the games has been held. Yet another page has been turned in the history of the modern Olympic Games. What has it contributed to the Olympic movement? A detailed analysis of the sporting and socio-political results of this Olympiad, the most conflict-ridden since the war, must still be made be specialists. However, even now one may say that the hopes of all those for whom the Olympics ideals are dear were not achieved; hopes that the 23d Olympic Games would be a fresh stride in raising sporting achievements and in developing universal and international cooperation in the sports sphere.

As a result of the deliberate anti-Soviet and antisocialist policy of the White House, and of non-observance of the basic principles of the Olympic Charter by organizers of the games, the sportsmen of the majority of socialist countries and of a number of others were unable to take part in them. This impacted most importantly on the sporting results of the Olympics. The contests in a number of leading sports were held without the majority of the world champions and record holders. The level of competition was not especially high in virtually all areas of the women's program.

The biased and poorly-qualified judging will be written and spoken about for a long time to come. And although sportsmen who were victorious at the games evoke respect, their results would undoubtedly have been better with the presence of top competition. Here is just one fact: 11 world and 45 Olympic records were set in Los Angeles. In Moscow in 1980, 36 world and 74 Olympic records were set.

The atmosphere of the Los Angeles games was imbued with chauvinism and a spirit of commercialism. American jingoism triumphed in the television broadcasts. Even a commentator for the U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS agency stressed the contrast between the unpardonable cheering by U.S. spectators for their own people, waving flags, as opposed to the restrained, well-wishing spectators in the stands at the Moscow stadiums. These were overtly commercial games, the first Olympics at which the idea of professionalism in sport was openly proclaimed. Everything was subordinated to commerce, and so there were unending complaints from the first journalists, and judges, the high prices for food and everyday services, and the poor transportation system.

It is hoped that the international Olympic movement will overcome the consequences of the crisis politicians from the U.S. leadership have twice tried to plunge it in in recent years, and that it will serve the development of sport and friendship between young people and the world.

Unprecedented Commercialism

LD131808 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles August 13 TASS (by a special TASS correspondent) -- The games of the 23rd Olympiad, characterised by unprecedented nationalism, commercialisation and interference of U.S. political leaders, drew to a close in that city in California. Fireworks and numbers from a selection of Hollywood shows crowned the games closing ceremony Sunday evening. As if trying to bid farewell to the Olympics as soon as possible, Mayor of Los Angeles Tom Bradley, in violation of the Olympic tradition to keep the Olympic banner for four years after the games, hurriedly handed it to an envoy of Seoul -- the city chosen by the International Olympic Committee as the venue of the next summer Olympics.

Not a single Olympiad in the nearly 100 years of modern Olympic Games has ever been accompanied by such a big number of scandals as the present one. Right from the moment when in May 1978 it was announced to the Californians that the International Olympic Committee had granted to them the right to hold the games violations of the Olympic Charter began. The private organising committee voiced its intention to hold "spartan" games, cutting spending on the competitions themselves and saving funds on the main figures of the world-wide sports forum -- the athletes.

A large-scale anti-Soviet, anti-socialist campaign launched by the U.S. Administration, and the lack of effective security, made the participation of athletes from the U.S.S.R. and most other socialist countries impossible. The situation in Los Angeles on the whole confirmed that the decision of the National Olympic Committee of the U.S.S.R. was correct. The U.S. Administration has widely used the Los Angeles Olympics for working up chauvinism in the country. The games became a major publicity and propaganda event within the framework of Reagan's election campaign.

The participants in the Olympics said that an atmosphere intolerable for the rivals of the American team was felt at sports arenas, psychological pressure was put to bear on them. This had an especially pronounced impact on the outcome of the gymnastic and boxing competitions.

And still even on an easy road to the prize-winners' platform the hosts of the games needed the assistance of referees who had solemnly pledged to be unbiased and objective. The things went so far that managers of international sporting federations had to replace certain referees who acted in favor of some U.S. athletes too openly and crudely. This was especially noticeable at the competitions where referees awarded points based on their own impression.

Of course, no one can reproach the athletes who tried to do their best at the Olympic competitions in an atmosphere that can in no way be described as favorable. And still, 13 times the Medical Commission of the IOC had to consider reports of the doping control center about the affirmative findings of the analyses. And in the entire history of modern Olympic Games, both summer and winter, there were a mere 25 such cases, as the UPI news agency recalled. There were a no small number of complaints and protests in many sports, primarily of biased refereeing, a bias in favor of the Olympics hosts, and then there were disqualifications for a serious breach of competition rules.

As was already said, the sporting level of the competitions at the Los Angeles Olympics was notable lower because of the absence of many of the world's top-notch athletes. This affected the final statistics of the games as well: 11 world and 45 Olympic records were set at the Los Angeles games. Four years ago in Moscow there had been respectively 36 and 74 of them.

COCOM BANS U.S. ALLIES' EXPORTS TO USSR

LD101206 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- The Coordinating Committee for Control Over Exports to Socialist Countries (Cocom) "serves as Washington's permanent tool in organizing trade and economic wars and blockades", the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN said today.

Acting in the interests of American monopolies, it noted, U.S. ruling quarters "are trying to solve their country's acute economic problems at the expense of its allies and partners. They are seeking to weaken American firms' competitors, force them to the sidelines in world markets and rock the positions of those countries and even individual companies which maintain mutually advantageous business links with socialist states".

Cocom which has its sittings in an annex to the building of the American Embassy in Paris, SELSKAYA ZHIZN went on, has a yearly budget of about 500,000 dollars. Its full lists of commodities banned for export to the USSR make up bulky volumes. In the past two years alone the United States made over 100 proposals to Cocom for embargoing the supply of various products to the Soviet Union.

After pointing out that Washington is claiming the monopoly "right" of control over the exports of sovereign states, the Soviet paper called attention to the fact that neutral Sweden has fallen the first victim to Cocom's new "sanctions". According to the newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET, the United States is trying to "fully close" the East European market to the Swedish concern "Erikkson" which has been forced by Washington into refusing to fulfil a contract for the supply of digital telephone exchanges to Bulgaria.

The White House and the Pentagon, SELSKAYA ZHIZN said, "are undertaking a provacative trial in American Congress of also another sovereign state, namely Austria. Washington does not like the fact that that country refuses to join the trade boycott and economic war aginst the USSR and other socialist countries".

It is indicative, SELSKAYA ZHIZN said, that "not only neutral countries but also U.S. NATO partners and Japan are becoming increasingly wary of the role of 'western security's protector', which has been arrogated by Washington. They are realizing ever more distinctly that the discriminatory measures pressed for by the United States are hitting their own national interests hard".

This is seen, for instance, on Belgium's example. Way back in 1982 the Belgian enterprise "Pegar" approached authorities for a permit to export a horizontal milling-and-boring machine to the USSR. The Soviet order was fulfilled last October, but Cocom refuses to allow its shipment to the customer.

This is fraught with huge losses to "Pegar". It will have to pay a financial penalty for the breach of contract and pay off the granted credit to the bank. The main thing, however, is that it will forfeit a whole series of major orders. This will do tremendous damage to the enterprise, which it is hardly able to live through.

NATO-STYLE BLOC PLANNED FOR EAST ASIA

PM130957 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 11 August carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by political observer Nikolay Pastukhov under the heading "A NATO Subsidiary in Asia."

Pastukhov begins by noting the Hiroshima anniversary and goes on to discuss U.S. aims in relations with Japan -- to cover its trade deficit with Japan by selling it arms, to pressure West European countries which are "hesitant" in their approach to U.S. demands, and to "draw Japan into its own militarist plans" and thereby "hinder the development of friendly, good-neighborly relations between that country and the Soviet Union."

Pastukhov rehearses the Soviet line on relations with Japan and on Japanese militarism, enumerates U.S. military facilities in Japan, and cites U.S. calls for increased military spending there. He deals with U.S.-South Korean military ties in a similar vein, and cites India's NATIONAL HERALD newspaper to the effect that it is "part of Reagan's strategy" to "create an eastern twin for NATO which would act as a subsidary of the North Atlantic bloc in the Pacific." The development of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul "military-political alliance," Pastukhov concludes, is a "threat to the security of Asian states and peoples."

PEREZ DE CUELLAR SPEAKS AT POPULATION CONFERENCE

LD140600 Moscow TASS in English 0551 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City August 14 TASS -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, speaking here at the current second international conference on population on Monday, said that to cut down expenditures for the arms race and to ensure lasting peace on earth are the main means in a successful solution to the demographic problems facing many countries, the developing ones, in the first place.

The speaker emphasized that a solution to the matters caused by the rapid growth of population in a number of developing countries and by the ensuing consequences is closely connected with the resolution of socio-economic problems and with advancing the economies of the developing states in general. Javier Perez de Cuellar pointed out that these tasks, in their turn, can be accomplished only with respect for the national sovereignty and independence of all countries, respect for human rights and full equality between men and women.

PRAVDA CITED ON U.S. OPPOSITION TO LOS CONVENTION

LD110653 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 11 Aug 84

["What's Behind a Collusion" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- In the years the present U.S. Administration has been in power the world saw more than once the kind of disregard it showed for the norms of international law, the striving of humankind to regulate relations between countries on the basis of mutually acceptable principles, PRAVDA's commentator Aleksey Ivkin writes. Here is a fresh fact.

Negotiations to draft an international convention on the Law of the Sea had been going on under the UN auspices for almost ten years. The convention makes provisions among other things for a just utilisation of the resources of the seabed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, announcing them to be "the common heritage of mankind". When the document was at long last approved and opened for accession in 1982, the United States strongly attacked it under the pretext that it allegedly posed a "serious threat" to its vital interests and was "hostile to the fundamental principles of private property and free enterprise".

Instead, the commentator goes on, the United States opted for "mini-treaties", in effect, a collusion outside the framework of the convention with the countries which possess modern technology for extracting minerals from the seabed.

This means, in fact, that transnational corporations, primarily U.S. capital, are given a free hand for the plunder of the common property of the world community of nations. For many of them, the developing nations in particular, so far cannot develop sea resources on their own, the commentator writes.

A few days ago the United States and seven more industrialised capitalist countries signed an agreement in Geneva on the problem of the development of mineral resources of the seabed and the ocean floor. The parties to that collusion are France, the Netherlands and Japan who signed the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention. It is evident that Washington has carried out a "certain amount of work" with respect to those countries, the commentator writes.

Trying to justify the refusal of the United States to sign the convention U.S. presidential adviser Edwin Meese wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the USA cannot put up with an arrangement whereby its operations in developing the riches of the seabed will be regulated by an international agency, since it will be dominated by the developing countries that have always been opposed to the interests of the USA and those of the free world. This should be deciphered the following way: We will never permit the victims of robbery to prevent us from robbing them in the future, the commentator notes.

The separate deal of capitalist powers on the partition of the resources of the seabed and the ocean floor is openly neocolonialist in character and causes legitimate resentment of the international community, Aleksey Ivkin emphasises.

U.S. VIOLATES SEABED MINES PROVISIONS

LD140847 Moscow TASS in English 0654 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Geneva August 14 TASS -- The second session of the preparatory commission for an international sea bottom agency and an international Law of the Sea tribunal resumed its work in the Geneva Palace of Nations on Monday. Participants in it will discuss different aspects of preparations for enforcing the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention, called upon to regulate all the questions of the exploitation of the world ocean and its resources.

The convention has now been signed by 134 countries. However, a group of capitalist states led by the USA have not yet joined the convention. Before the session the United States and some of its allies attempted to institute procedures contravening the provisions of the convention as regards the mining of resources in the international areas of the sea bottom.

To this end they signed a provisional agreement on the deep water areas of the sea bottom, which was strongly denounced by most of the participants in the session and by the world community.

On the opening day of the session the "Group 77" of developing countries denounced that agreement of eight Western powers and stressed that it was at odds with the convention and therefore unlawful. The chief Soviet delegate, Ambassador Igor Kolosovskiy, exposed the dangerous character of that compact, initiated by the United States and aimed at subverting the convention and the work of the preparatory commission. He called upon participants in the session to repel that action taken in the interests of international corporations. The agreement of eight Western powers, says a joint statment of socialist countries presented by Bulgarian delegate Iliya Kolchakov, is an attempt to legalize a separate agreement on the seizure and division of the more promising areas of the international region of the sea bottom. That agreement is meant to substitute the norms, rules and procedures established by the Law of the Sea Convention.

ARBATOV HITS KISSINGER ARTICLE ON PEACE POLICY

PM131443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 84 First Edition p 6

[Academician G. Arbatov article: "What, If Not Peace?"]

[Text] A few days ago former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger contributed an article entitled "Peace Is Not the Sole Objective" to THE WASHINGTON POST This thought is importunately repeated in various ways in the article: "If peace becomes the sole objective for foreign policy, blackmail will rule diplomacy"; peace must "not turn into a slogan which will have a demoralizing effect..." and so forth.

These arguments might well place the inexperienced reader in an impasse. Is not H. Kissinger, he will think, forcing an open door? Who, if you please, could suspect that for the present U.S. Administration, peace was ever an objective, still less the sole objective, of its policy?

But Kissinger is by no means aiming his critical arrows at the White House. He is concerned about something quite different, that is, is not peace becoming for the American public the most important and perhaps even the sole objective of foreign policy? Then the question of war and peace will become the chief issue in the election struggle, and it is precisely in the foreign policy sphere that the positions of the current U.S. President Reagan appear particularly shaky.

The former secretary of state, forgetting his grievances, magnanimously extends a helping hand to him. No, he says, the United States is not to blame for exacerbating the situation and increasing the threat of nuclear war, and if it is to blame at all, it is only the teeny-weeniest bit to blame.

Let us note in parentheses that H. Kissinger admits this "bit" not only for verisimilitude: Who would really believe attempts to portray the present U.S. Administration as a snow-white dove with an olive branch in its beak? The desire to remind the administration yet again that any president takes a big risk and incurs substantial expenses if he does not heed his, Kissinger's, advice can clearly be perceived here.

But let us not exaggerate the critical fervor of this expert. Rather, he reproves the present administration, and does so affectionately and even tenderly. He reproaches it only with "the strident anti-Soviet rhetoric and the unsystematic policymaking," and then only in the "early phases." And to ensure that, God forbid, no one misunderstands him, Kissinger at once explains that the blame for exacerbating the situation and increasing the threat of nuclear catastrophe lies not with "the erratic early phases of the Reagan administration. The Russians' behavior is the chief cause of this."

Yes, this is how the desire to do Reagan and his backers a good turn leads to a downright lie, which even venerable experts had better avoid if they value their reputation.

The lie is, above all, that American policy is to blame only for excesses of "anti-Soviet rhetoric" and "unsystematicness." There was a system, and anti-Soviet system, in the Reagan administration's actions right from the start, and its policy certainly has not amounted to verbal lack of restraint, to "thoughtless" words. No, the point is that the United States has adopted a policy of achieving military superiority over the USSR, whipping up the arms race in every possible way, and creating a potential which will enable it, so it was hoped, to wage a nuclear war, survive, and even win it.

This political course is undoubtedly built on a shaky foundation of illusions. It is not rhetoric or words, but an entire system of specific, real, and perfectly palpable deeds: record military budgets, new weapon systems, new strategic concepts, and the wrecking of arms limitation talks, which is natural on such a path. Not words, but deeds and aggressive actions undertaken in the world arena by the United States in recent years: the sending of marines to Lebanon, the intervention in Grenada, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, the military interference in El Salvador. It is equally impossible to fit U.S. economic policy -- boycotts, sanctions, discrimination, and almost economic war against the USSR and other socialist countries -- into the framework of "rhetoric" and "episodicness." How can you reduce to words the reasons for the sharp deterioration in political relations? The political dialogue has essentially ceased. Cooperation in the economy, science, and many other spheres has been reduced to a minimum, almost to zero. The modest reserve of mutual understanding and confidence created at the cost of such great effort has been eroded not only by streams of words, but also by many deeds (bad deeds).

Anti-Soviet rhetoric within the framework of such a policy was, strictly speaking, not only and not so much a manifestation of woodenheaded anticommunist thinking. Rather, it was a question of a totally inalienable constituent part of that policy, of its psychological backup. Only in an atmosphere of fear and hatred is it possible to make a nation divert colossal means and resources from its elementary needs and disregard the unprecedented risk of self-destruction.

The second lie. This entire course dangerous to peace has in no way been confined to the early phases of the Reagan administration. Compared with the first years of its rule, just one thing has changed in the main -- the administration has ceased to be as open as before, when important documents and statements openly posed the objective of achieving military superiority over the USSR and creating the potential to make it possible to wage any kind of nuclear war, including a "protracted" one, and to achieve victory in it, and when the U.S. leaders openly discussed plans for a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, publicly proclaimed a "crusade" against the USSR, and threatened to throw this "empire of evil" onto the "garbage heap of history."

Now they avoid such statements in public speeches and sometimes even speak of a desire to improve relations with the USSR and hold talks for the sake of peace and disarmament. But actions and policy remain as before. Military budgets continue to grow. The administration has not abandoned a single military program. Even in the talks to which the United States has returned under pressure of public opinion, it has done everything to prevent an agreement. Not that these talks have been held with us in recent years. With anyone -- its own Congress, its allies, the opposition -- only not with us. All the U.S. proposals at the talks have been deliberately phrased so as to be unacceptable to the Soviet Union, and, at the same time, to create illusions for American congressmen or U.S. allies. Thus, the talks on limiting nuclear arms have gradually been turned into an additional lever for stepping up the nuclear arms race.

Now Kissinger is fulminating against the USSR for not displaying a desire to return to such talks, if you can call them that!

On this issue -- the issue of talks and the Soviet Union's participation in them -- Kissinger's arguments are particularly inconsistent and contradictory. On the one hand, by quitting the talks (talks, let us add, wrecked by the Americans, who had begun deploying medium-range missiles in Europe), the USSR, he says, committed a mortal sin and took the blame for the present exacerbation of the situation.

On the other hand, the United States must not allow the talks and the USSR's stand at them to hinder "the implementation of a major American program for the procurement of military hardware" (but on what, one wonders, can talks be conducted if all previous weapon procurement programs are declared inviolable?). And, third, the author of the article generally reaches the conclusion that "arms control negotiations do not provide the best forum for fundamental breakthroughs."

To put it bluntly, America does not want talks; it wants the arms race. Kissinger, of course, will not repeat the "mistake" of the excessive openness that the present administration made in the "early phases" of its rule and that is now threatening serious political costs. He is not such a simpleton. His plan is to preserve the present U.S. policy and protect it against attacks and, at the same time, to get rid of the uneasy public at the lowest cost and channel the entire election debate into a safe course for Reagan.

To this end a very well founded premise is put forward, stating that the main thing now is political talks and the attainment of political mutual understanding. Who can argue with that? The attainment of political mutual understanding and the improvement of the general situation are undoubtedly important, but the main thing really is how to achieve this. The Soviet position is that not words, but deeds, are needed today to improve the political situation. Comrade K.U. Chernenko has mentioned these deeds specifically and pointed out steps which could not only improve mutual understanding, but serve as the start of a real breakthrough in Soviet-American relations, and indeed in the entire international situation.

These deeds do not require unilateral concessions by the United States and are not in the least detrimental to its security. There is the ratification of treaties with the USSR, signed nearly 10 years ago, on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. There is the completion of the drafting of an agreement on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests. There is the readiness to honestly seek agreement on preventing the militarization of space, and an agreement on banning the use, development, and production of chemical weapons, as well as on destroying stockpiles of these weapons. Lastly, there is consent to a mutual freeze on American and Soviet nuclear arms (and whose security could that threaten -- Kissinger himself writes in his article that so many weapons have been stockpiled that even a four-fifths reduction in the relevant arsenals will leave enough warheads to destroy all mankind).

The USSR has received no reply to these proposals. Nor does H. Kissinger give such a reply. But then, why listen to the other side if what you evidently have in mind is not the attainment of agreement, but a cunning political maneuver, basically a conjuring trick, intended to convince people that something important is being done, while in fact nothing is happening. In concrete terms, the former secretary of state's proposal is to begin a "confidential" exploration concerning "objectives for East-West relations."

An astonishing proposal! Especially when it comes from a highly experienced man who played a direct part in very important matters, including Soviet-American relations. Surely he of all people cannot have forgotten that today is not the early thirties, when there were no diplomatic relations between the USSR and the United States and such a confidential exploration could have been justified, nor is it the fifties, when the first steps were being taken to break out of the "cold war's" icy captivity.

We are in the eighties now, and before them came the seventies, when fruitful talks were held, important agreements were concluded (which are partially in force to this day, incidentally), and an encouraging cooperation developed. So are we to return once again to "confidential exploration," and, moreover, on vague, unclear, intangible questions?

Who could find that encouraging? Nobody, of course. And that is probably the most vulnerable point in Kissinger's arguments.

His intention is clear: to remove from the agenda in the U.S. election debate questions which are inconvenient and even dangerous to the Reagan administration -- questions of peace, disarmament, talks, relations with the USSR. Kissinger himself says more than he means to on this score, demanding that Washington make it clear that "Moscow cannot become a factor influencing the outcome of our elections."

But the instrument he has chosen to change the course of the election debate is not a very powerful one -- exploration, confidential at that, and, moreover, about nobody knows what. That amounts more or less to rumors about rumors. This is hardly likely to convince the concerned American public and make them forget the importance of peace as a political objective.

As for the "Moscow factor" in U.S. presidential elections, Kissinger is wasting his time trying to play on the Americans' national feelings. Of course, the Soviet Union has no intention of interfering in America's internal affairs, and that includes presidential elections. It is not Moscow, but American policy on the USSR that has been and will be a factor in these elections. There is nothing to get offended or indignant about there. U.S. policy with regard to the Soviet Union is directly related to the problem of war and peace, and thus to the future of the American (and, naturally, any other) people. You can't do anything about that -- people are always most concerned, most worried, about their own important interests.

Yes, the Americans are beginning to realize what a danger Washington's present policy represents for those interests, and the U.S. Administration is beginning to realize that the Americans realize. That is the new element that distinguishes the "early phases" of this administration from the present phase. There is no "new" Reagan -- that is a myth. But the political situation in the world and in that country really is changing, which is why the White House prefers not to put its militarist, anti-Soviet course on show, as it did in 1980, but to conceal it. The worried H. Kissinger is handing the present administration a fig leaf of his own design.

PRAVDA CITES U.S. TOUR AGENCY HEADS ON SAFE USSR

PM131113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Denial of Fabrication"]

[Text] New York, 11 Aug -- Sidney (Efros), president of the American tourist agency Anniversary Tours, has described as totally groundless the U.S. State Department's allegations that Leningrad is "unsafe" for American tourists. All owners of the leading tourist agencies connected with our firm are bewildered by the administration's "recommendation," since tourists who have visited the USSR, and Leningrad in particular, have never made a single complaint about "intimidation" or any threats, he pointed out in conversation with a TASS correspondent. The administration is using tourism for plainly political purposes, resorting to blackmail in relations with the Soviet Union, (Efros) said.

However, this makes no sense. During the past year alone our tourist firm has helped approximately 3,000 Americans visit the USSR, the president of Anniversary Tours pointed out. They have almost all visited Leningrad and formed a very favorable impression of the Soviet people, which may be expressed in these words: If you smile at them, they smile back.

In the opinion of S. (Efros), the State Department's "warning" will have hardly any effect on the number of tourists visiting the USSR. The constantly negative coverage in the U.S. press of the life of the Soviet people arouses mistrust in many Americans; therefore, they increasingly frequently prefer to ignore such irresponsible and slanderous fabrications and travel to the Soviet Union to see for themselves that everything in the USSR is not at all how the State Department tries to portray it.

Marvin (Uayskberg), president of the American firm of Professionals Seminar Consultants, which also organizes tourist trips from the United States to the USSR, declared that he cannot recall a single instance in his experience when American tourists have complained of a bad reception from Soviet people. This month alone, he pointed out, our firm is organizing trips to the Soviet Union for three specialized groups at the same time. I do not think that the State Department "warning" will have any effect on Americans wishing to visit your country. The business with the marine guard at the U.S. General Consulate in Leningrad is perfectly clear: He was drunk and rowdy. Guests do not behave like that.

OFFICIAL BLAMES U.S. FOR INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

LD131656 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Interview with Sergey Plekhanov of the U.S. and Canada Institute, by correspondent Viktor Yenikeyev; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Yenikeyev] Dr Plekhanov, the problem of international terrorism presents a serious threat to the international community. Well, almost daily we hear sad news about hijackings, about killings of the people, and so on. How do we define the very term terrorism?

[Plekhanov] Terrorism, in the most general sense, means violent activities aimed at maintenance of terror in the people. Terrorism means killing people, intimidating people, in order to subject them to one's will. Of course, there are various kinds of terrorism. There is something which is sometimes called individual terrorism, or group terrorism, when somebody hijacks an airliner for instance. That's an act of terror. When a political murder takes place, hostages are taken, that's another way of terrorism. There is a terrorism of group like the Ku Klux Klan, which is designed to prevent black people in the United States from overcoming the discrimination on the basis of the color of their skin. Another category of terrorism is activities of terrorist regimes, like the Somoza regime in Nicaragua, which was deposed in 1979, the current regime in El Salvador, South Korea, and South Africa -- the regimes which exist by virtue of terror and cannot exist without it, which practice mass repressions against opponents. And there is still another category of terrorism, terrorism which is exported, terrorism practiced by governments outside of their territories in order to pursue their foreign policy aim, in order to defeat their opponents on the international arena.

[Yenikeyev] You mentioned three categories of terrorism. Which one of them, in your opinion, is more dangerous?

[Plekhanov] I would say that the most dangerous kind of terrorism is that category which has the greatest resources behind it, and that is terrorism for export. The practices of the United States, of state terrorism by the United States is, I think, the major threat to international security and to lives of a lot of people.

[Yenikeyev] Well, will you give some examples of that?

[Plekhanov] In the ongoing terrorist campaign against Nicaragua, which is called covert action. I don't know why it is called covert, everybody knows that it is going on, that arms are supplied to the terrorist groups operating from neighboring territories against Nicaragua; mining of harbors near Nicaragua, of Nicaraguan harbors; all kinds of explosions, destruction of crops, killings, mass killings of people in order to intimidate them, and so on. Another manifestation, another example of terrorism, is I think what went on in Lebanon last autumn, last fall, when the U.S. ship New Jersey was bombarding peaceful villages of Lebanese in order to beat them into submission. Under the Reagan administration the number of CIA covert operations has been stepped up, new funds have been pumped into this sort of activity and, in general, the practice of terror is considered a useful tool of U.S. foreign policy.

[Yenikeyev] Well, Plekhanov, don't you think that we face a very curious situation when, on the one hand, the administration proclaims its readiness to fight international terrorism and, on the other hand, it pursues its policy, its foreign policy of international terrorism?

[Plekhanov] Well, just as the only way to legitimate a military build up and achieving a military superiority over the Soviet Union is to present it as way to keep the peace and it is no surprise that the MX missile has been rechristened the peacekeeper. [sentence as heard] In the same vein, the current revival of international terrorism by the United States can only be legitimated by referring to the danger of international terrorism, which allegedly threatens the United States and requires a U.S. response. I think that the problem with this, the problem with the policies of the U.S. Government in recent years, is that they come in increasing conflict with international law. The most glaring example has to do with that incident, with mining of harbors in Nicaragua, which I have referred to. As you may remember, the Nicaraguan Government, when confronted with the evidence that it was the United States helped the antigovernment rebels in Nicaragua to mine those harbors or actually participated, U.S. Governments agents participated in that mining, they referred the matter to the International Court at The Hague and it is very indicative that the U.S. Government refused to, in advance, to abide by any decision by the International Court in The Hague. And I think it is indicative of a trend. The U.S. Government in its current stage is less and less willing to abide by the existing norms of international law and more and more willing to challenge these norms because they allegedly do not go along with what the United States considers its vital interests. I think what I thought about is a statement by Ronald Reagan about 20 years ago, long before he became U.S. President. It is ironic to recall it now. He said 20 years ago that on the other side over there, meaning the socialist world and whatever, it is the law of the jungle and we on our side, meaning the United States, we are the civilization. Now I think that the current situation is turning to be quite the opposite because it is the United States that is increasingly promoting some kind, something like the law of the jungle, against the consensus of the world community on some very important issues of peace and security.

[Yenikeyev] Dr Plekhanov, I thank you for the interview.

[Plekhanov] Thank you.

U.S. SENATE APPROVES MORE FUNDS FOR EL SALVADOR

LD091707 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Under the pressure of the White House the Senate of the U.S. Congress approved on Wednesday the appropriation in the current financial year of an additional sum of 117 million dollars for military aid to the San Salvador regime.

The criminal Salvadoran clique that has been waging four and a half years the war of extermination against its own people, remains in power only due to the systematic and ever growing support from its Washington masters. Salvador is inundated with U U.S. armaments of every kind that are constantly streaming into the country. Suffice it to recall that the White House has already received from the Congress for this financial year 126.5 million dollars for military deliveries to Salvador.

After the House of Representatives rejected new demands for additional allocations for the same purposes, the Reagan administration decided to achieve its purpose through the Senate controlled by the Republicans.

Washington exerts pressure on the Congress to condition the legislators in the spirit suiting the White House. A press conference was held in the U.S. Department of State in the framework of this campaign. Sequences of video recordings about the unloading of weapons from a fishing vessel were shown at the press conference as "proofs" of alleged "deliveries of armaments" to Salvadoran guerrillas from Nicaragua.

Such falsehoods can hardly convince even the most gullible people these days. It is known to the whole world that the arsenal of the Salvadoran patriotic forces is replenished through seizures of U.S.-made armaments that are lavishly supplied to Salvador. At the same press conference, commander of the U.S. southern military district General Gorman had to admit that neither the Americans nor their proteges in San Salvador managed so far to seize a single Nicaraguan vessel delivering weapons to guerrillas. At the same time even American Senator Patrick Moynihan who can hardly be suspected of sympathies for the left forces and Salvadoran patriots in particular, recently reported that more than 30 per cent of the huge volume of U.S. weapons supplied to Salvador is captured by guerrillas.

Meanwhile, the slanderous allegations about "supplies of weapons" from Nicaragua to Salvador are called upon to serve as a cover for Washington's ever widening interference in the affairs of the region, its undeclared war against sovereign Nicaragua.

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN IN L. AMERICA: SEEKS STRONGER TIES

LD131723 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, continues his tour of Latin America where China is trying to strengthen its influence. It's been learned that in discussions with the Mexican leaders, the Chinese raised the question of receiving help establishing diplomatic relations with certain Latin American countries, notably with El Salvador and Guatemala. These are countries from whose territory the United States is known to be conducting subversive activities directed against Nicaragua.

PRC ARMY SAYS CULTURAL REVOLUTION TENETS 'WRONG'

PM130925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Removing the After-Effects"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug -- A directive has been published here by the Chinese Army Main Political Directorate on removing the after-effects of the "cultural revolution."

All cadre workers and servicemen, the document says specifically, must explain that the "cultural revolution" was "launched by the leaders in error, was not a revolution or social process, and its theoretical tenets were wrong."

SCHOLAR ON U.S. STRATEGY IN ASIA-PACIFIC AREA

LD131628 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- In imperialist strategy the Asian and Pacific region acquires increasing significance as a springboard for combat operations, Georgiy Kim, deputy director of the Institute of Oriental Studies at the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., told a TASS correspondent. The past five-six years saw a substantial buildup of U.S. armed might and nuclear capability in that region. This, quite naturally, causes apprehension and concern among Asian peoples, including Soviet people.

The interest of imperialist quarters, primarily the U.S. Administration, in that region is not fortuitous: According to some economists, by the end of the 20th Century the center of world production will shift precisely to that area.

Militaristic interests of the ruling quarters of Japan converge with the aspirations of the U.S. Government, the Soviet scholar stressed. "The alliance between them is based on crusading anti-Sovietism".

Only recently Japan used to abide by the non-nuclear principle, for it was the first country to live through the horrors of atomic bombings. And although the anguish and the suffering of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are still alive in the memory of the Japanese people, militarists of Japan are getting ready for a new nuclear conflict. To reassure the public opinion official statements fairly often make use of the versatile formula: "According to U.S. authorities, there are no nuclear weapons in Japan".

However, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the Japanese authorities to conceal the fact that U.S. nuclear-armed naval ships call at the ports of their country, and that the Asian and Pacific region is becoming a major depot of U.S. nuclear weapons, second in size only to Europe.

Professor Georgiy Kim thinks that to Asian nations war is not a phantom but a real threat to peace.

One should not forget that the spiraling arms race is increasingly drawing the developing countries into its orbit. Some of them already spend a bigger share of their budgets on armament than the industrialized countries. This means, the Soviet scholar notes, that the arms race poses special dangers to them.

For a long time Asian peoples lived with the idea that the growing production of nuclear weapons, militarisation, and aggravation of international tensions through the fault of U.S. imperialism did not affect them, that Asian countries were "far from the frontline" and would stay away from a nuclear conflict. Now these illusions are dissolving. The general public learns more and more about the scientific findings and the estimates of economists concerning the fateful risks of the arms race and the lethal threat of nuclear war. This explains a rise in the anti-war movement in Asian countries in the past few years. Most developed of them, specifically Japan, have joined especially actively in that movement, for Japan now more than others comes under U.S. pressure. The movement is mounting in India where anti-imperialist sentiments are a tradition. The government and the people of India favor the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. This striving meets with support of all Soviet people, the entire progressive mankind, Georgiy Kim emphasizes.

JAPAN UNVEILS RECORD 1985 MILITARY BUDGET

LD131253 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo August 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

The Japan Defense Agency has unveiled a major program for arms purchases in fiscal 1985 which will be marked by a record military budget. The Yasuhiro Nakasone government decided to allocate an astronomical 3.14 trillion yens for militarist purposes next year, or seven percent more than in the current year.

KYODO TSUSHIN news agency said that the Defense Agency's new program concentrates on measures to beef up air defenses and enhance the military capability of the Navy to exercise control, as demanded by the United States, over sea lanes in the western Pacific. It is planned to replace the Nike-Hercules missile systems now in service with the army with latest American-made Patriot rocket launchers.

Besides, the Japanese Defense Agency will buy next year 18 F-15 fighters, eleven R-3C anti-submarine planes, and three destroyers.

According to Tokyo's claims, the militarist preparations are being conducted ostensibly "solely for defense purposes". In fact, however, the continued buildup of the power of Japanese armed forces which have been raised contrary to the national constitution goes far beyond the country's defense needs. This opinion was voiced by most Japanese covered by a public opinion poll whose findings were reported by the newspaper YOMIURI today. More than half of the respondents wanted the fighting potential of the Japanese army to be frozen at the present level reduced.

U.S. NUCLEAR SUBMARINE POSTPONES VISIT TO JAPAN

LD131240 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 13 TASS -- The American nuclear-powered submarine Aspro has put off its visit to Yokosuka, a Japanese port turned by the Pentagon into the major U.S. naval base in the Far East. The Japanese Foreign Ministry was notified about the visit's postponement by the American Embassy. It is believed here that this fact is a result of a broadest public movement in Japan against calls by American ships with nuclear weapons on board at the country's ports. The Aspro is capable of carrying Tomahawk missiles which the Pentagon has been installing since last June on ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet which is deployed in the Pacific and adjacent seas.

Japanese peace campaigners have said that the visit by the Aspro, which was to arrive in Yokosuka to give rest to its crew and replenish its stocks, would insult the feelings of the Japanese people ahead of an anniversary of Japan's capitulation in World War II. A mass rally took place in the town of Kamagaya, Tiba Prefecture, where the Pentagon has major facilities, to protest against U.S. military presence on Japanese soil. The hundreds of people attending the meeting chanted: "Down with U.S. military bases" and "'no' to American Tomahawks in Japan and adjoining seas". They demanded an immediate end to flights by American warplanes over densely-populated areas in Japan as well as to calls by American warships with nuclear weapons on board at Japanese ports.

U.S. NAVAL EXERCISES OFF JAPAN REPORTED

LD131045 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 13 TASS -- Exercises of anti-submarine helicopters "Sea King" began today on the attack aircraft carrier Midway of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

The aircraft carrier lies at anchor at the Japanese port of Yokosuka. The helicopters fitted out with up-to-date electronic equipment and capable of carrying nuclear bombs with a yield of up to ten kilotons were placed on board the Midway in July this year. The bringing of the "Sea King" helicopters to Yokosuka was sharply criticised by the public and the press which viewed the Pentagon's action as another step towards turning the Japanese Islands into an advanced base of U.S. nuclear weapons' delivery vehicles.

JAPAN PEACE ACTIVISTS BEGIN TOUR OF USSR

Meet Soviet Trade Unionists

LD132102 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- Defence of peace is a common task of peoples and they should accomplish it by concerted effort, said Valentin Arkhangelskiy, vice-president of the "USSR-Japan" Society. He addressed today a meeting of trade union activists of Moscow with a delegation of peace champions -- active members of Japan's public organisations. On the delegation are representatives of the General Council of Trade Union of Japan (SOHYO), the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan (Churitsu Roren), the Social Ensurance Workers' Association, and the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society.

It is not enough just to wish peace in conditions of a sharply aggravated, through the fault of imperialists, international situation, Arkhangelskiy stressed. It is necessary that anti-war actions be stepped up and the realisation of military schemes prevented. The Soviet people express their solidarity with the vigorous struggle of the progressive Japanese public for a total ban on nuclear weapons, against the policy of remilitarizing the country and the attempts at drawing it into the United States' military ventures, for a peace-loving and neutral Japan.

The Soviet state makes tremendous efforts to rid mankind of the threat of nuclear catastrophy, said Anatoliy Ilyushin, secretary of the Moscow Trade Union Committee. This policy enjoys support of the whole people. This is evidenced by active participation of millions of the country's working people in the week of actions for banning nuclear weapons and solidarity with victims of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Common Japanese are seriously worried about the policy pursued by the Nakasone government, which is aimed at reinforcing the military alliance between Japan and the United States, said Ginzo Tatibana, deputy chairman of SOHYO. The U.S. military presence on Japanese territory presents a serious threat to peace and security in the Far East and Southeast Asia. It is the coordinated actions of all the working people of the world that can prevent the third world war, said Tatibana.

Itinerary Reported

LD140906 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- A delegation of Japanese peace champions -- activists of labour and other public organizations of Japan -- have set out for a tour of the USSR. The delegation includes factory and office workers, teachers, representatives of business and scientific circles.

150 peace campaigners of Japan will, apart from Moscow, visit Leningrad and Vilnius, capital of the Soviet Republic of Lithuania. The Japanese guests will take part in the anti-war actions and meetings in the course of which they will be able to exchange views with Soviet working people on problems of the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Before the delegation set out for the tour, they were received by the leaders of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. At the invitation of those organizations, the delegation will stay in the USSR for ten days.

U.S. SPECIALIST TERMS KAL FLIGHT 'ESPIONAGE' ACT

LD101418 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 10 TASS -- The latest analysis of data about the incident involving a South Korean Boeing-747 which intruded into Soviet air space last September leaves the Reagan administration with the need to explain the numerous contradictions and withholding of facts in Washington's version. A comment to this effect was made by the television network NBC on an article by David Pearson of Yale University, a specialist on U.S. military command and control systems, in the journal THE NATION, stressing that what had happened had been an espionage operation masterminded by American special services and carrried out with the knowledge of the White House.

Pearson told NBC that the administration's position boiled down to deliberately withholding the most important information which could help to reveal fully the role of American military and intelligence agencies and an American reconnaissance plane in the incident.

If one surmised that, as the administration claimed, American officials had not known that the South Korean liner had intruded into the USSR's air space, Pearson said, then one would have to assume the incredible; namely, that it was preceisely on that day that there had taken place the biggest breakdown of the entire American system of military communications, control, command, intelligence, and early warning that had ever occurred in U.S. history.

What had been taking place on the night from August 31 to September 1, Pearson stressed, had been the biggest intelligence operation in U.S. history, which had involved not only U.S. military radars in the region but also intelligence eavesdropping facilities on Shemya, one of the Aleutian Islands, in Alaska and in Japan.

Pearson called for a special and comprehensive congressional inquiry into all circumstances and causes of the incident involving the South Korean airliner and into the role played in it by the American Government.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE VISITORS TOUR RIGA -- Riga August 12 TASS -- Guests from the Japanese city of Kobe were warmly welcomed in the Latvian capital wherever they went. They were staying in the Latvian capital (Soviet Baltics) for a week at a joint fete organized to mark the tenth anniversary of the friendly ties. During the days of Kobe in Riga, the members of the delegations had conversations with First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic Robert Praude and Chairman of the Latvian Council of Trade Unions Avgust Zitmanis. At the meetings both sides expressed the striving to widen and deepen friendly contacts. In this connection, the sides emphasised great significance of the branch of the "USSR-Japan society that was just formed in Riga. The Latvian capital became the 10th city of the Soviet Union where the Soviet-Japanese Friendship Society, formed nearly a quarter of a century ago, has its branch. The days of Kobe in the Latvian capital have been concluded. The municipal and trade union delegations, representatives of the public of the Japanese city left Riga this morning. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 12 Aug 84 LD]

KARMAL ADDRESSES ELDERS ON TRIBAL EQUALITY

LD141006 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Kabul August 14 TASS -- The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government of this country regard the establishment of complete equality between all the tribes and nationalities in various spheres of life as one of their priority tasks. This has been stated by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. Speaking on Monday at the administrative centre of Laghman Province before chiefs and elders of the Pashei tribe, he pointed out that world imperialist and reactionary forces which continued the undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan tried to block the implementation of those plans. However, no hostile forces will drive off from the chosen path the Afghan people who are courageously defending arms in hand the gains of the April Revolution, are taking an active part in the development of the national economy and the putting into practice of the land and water reform, who are combatting illiteracy.

Today, when the Afghan people are getting prepared for marking the 65th anniversary of the proclamation of independence, we are witnessing the unbreakable unity of all the Afghan people, their readiness and willingness to build a new society free from exploitation, to translate into life the noble goals of the April Revolution, B. Karmal said.

AFGHAN FORCES NEUTRALIZE SABOTAGE GROUPS

LD141016 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Kabul August 14 TASS -- Units of the Afghan Armed Forces and sarandoy (people's militia) have smashed in Balkh Province a band of cutthroats that terrorised the local population. Twenty eight criminals were taken prisoner, the BAKHTAR news agency reports today.

Successful actions of sarandoy units have made it possible to neutralise another several sabotage groups operating in a number of Afghan provinces. A large amount of foreign-made arms has been seized from the bandits. The confiscated subversive literature and some documents are indicative of an expansion of the undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan on the part of international imperialism headed by the United States, hegemonism, and regional reactionaries.

BOKHONKO ON MEETING CELEBRATING USSR-INDIA TIES

LD132138 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi August 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reporting:

Indo-Soviet friendship is a major factor promoting universal peace and stronger security of peoples, said Rajiv Gandhi, general secretary of the All-India Committee of the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party. He spoke at a public meeting held here to celebrate the 13th anniversary of the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation and the 37th anniversary of independence of India.

On the international scene the U.S.S.R. and India jointly oppose imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism, and work toward averting the threat of a new war, Rajiv Gandhi went on to say. The Soviet-Indian treaty has become a logic consequence of the friendly ties that have been developing between the U.S.S.R. and India for many years.

It is a milestone in the history of relations between the two countries. Friendship between the Soviet Union and India is an example of relations between the states with different social systems. However, the two have no differences on the issue of struggle for peace and for delivering mankind from a nuclear holocaust. India highly values the Soviet Union's peace initiatives in the disarmament field, Rajiv Gandhi said. It is well known in India that the Soviet people sincerely want peace. At the same time, it is equally well known who bears the responsibility for the arms race, who is trying to spread it to outer space, who interferes in the internal affairs of other countries, and rejects the norms of international law.

Rajiv Gandhi said that India regarded those forces as the chief threat to peace.

He noted that summit-level contacts played a special role in promoting friendly ties between Indira Gandhi and Konstantin Chernenko. He said relations between the two countries have made further headway.

Addressing the celebration meeting, Balram Jakhar, speaker of the House of the People of the Indian Parliament, said that mutually beneficial cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and India was a key to consolidating the country's economic independence. It is precisely due to the friendly technical assistance of the Soviet Union that India was able to establish the mainstays of the national industry. The visit of Indian citizen Rakesh Sharma to the orbital research complex together with Soviet cosmonatus has become a symbol of fruitful cooperation between the two countries, Balram Jakhar noted.

The Indo-Soviet friendship, Balram Jakhar emphasised, is strong because it is based on the allegiance of the two countries to the ideals of peace, equality, and justice.

Arnold Ryuytel, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, also spoke at the meeting. He leads a Soviet delegation which is staying in the Indian capital to take part in the celebration.

Prominent statesmen and political figures of India, members of the Cabinet, MPs, and leaders of public organisations attended the celebration meeting.

ALIYEV, SRV AMBASSADOR MEET, HOLD TALKS 13 AUG

LD131503 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR, at his request today. Questions of Soviet-Vietnamese economic and scientific-technical cooperation were broached in the context of further developing and deepening it. The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

PRAVDA REPORTS PRK-POLISH JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PM130927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Communique Published"]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug -- Poland and Kampuchea fully support the peace-loving proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and highly rate the constructive initiatives put forward by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This is stressed in a joint communique published here yesterday on the results of the official friendly visit to Poland by Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and his talks with W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The sides roundly condemned the policy of interference in internal affairs, sanctions, and pressure pursued by the United States and its allies regarding the socialist and other progressive states. They expressed deep concern with the aggressive course of the U.S. Administration and some NATO states that has increased the danger to the cause of peace. The deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe has created an additional threat to the socialist states' security and to world peace.

The solution of disputes in Southeast Asia, the communique stresses, is possible only through means of political dialogue, without any outside interference. The sides condemned the hostile actions of imperialism and international reaction against the PRK and other countries in the Indochinese peninsula.

Polish-Kampuchean relations are developing successfully in accordance with the interests of the two countries' peoples and the cause of peace and progress. The treaty on cultural and scientific cooperation between Poland and the PRK, signed during the visit, is further confirmation of this, the joint communique stresses.

U.S. REMINDED: POLISH AFFAIRS DECIDED IN POLAND

LD102018 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1510 GMT 10 Aug 84

[From the "Community" program presented by commentator Dmitriy Golovanov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. No doubt you have noticed the report saying that the U.S. Government intends to resume scientific exchanges with Poland and that it is also willing to restore permission for aircraft belonging to LOT, the Polish airline, to fly to and land in the United States. The American Government has made this willingness dependent upon its own evaluation of whether or not the amnesty announced by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic is fully carried out.

Clearly, Washington in no way wants to understand that Polish affairs are decided in Poland and not in the White House. Economic sanctions and embargoes, ideological sabotage, the financing of counterrevolutionary rabble -- all these are part and parcel of large-scale antisocialist actions, the purpose of which, as it is put by writers in the West, is to turn Poland into the eternal sick man of Europe. Actions of this kind have already done damage estimated at $13 billion to Poland's economy.

But these attempts have turned out to be ultimately in vain. For People's Poland, the worst is already behind. This is confirmed by life itself. Evidence of this is in the facts and figures recently published during the celebration days marking the 40th anniversary of its rebirth. For the first time, over the past 4 years, national income has risen. Despite known difficulties last year, Poland obtained 16 million tons of steel and 126 billion kilowatt hours of electricity and the miners produced more than 190 million tons of coal.

Of course, the revitalization of the Polish economy makes it possible to gradually build up the volume of foreign trade, too, and to carry out obligations to CEMA partners. The Polish comrades do not hide the fact that the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries have helped and are helping them to overcome the crisis in the economy and in public life. And this must also be helped by the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic for the Period up to the Year 2000 signed last spring in Moscow.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, said that today's champions of the anti-communist crusade have hands that do not reach far. They have already suffered failure on so many occasions in their attacks, in their blockades, their boycotts; however they have not yet managed to understand the pride, the selflessness, and the ardent patriotism of our socialist peoples.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON ALBANIAN WARTIME DEEDS

PM140917 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by retired Colonel K. Ivanov: "The Memory Never Fades" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The first Soviet military mission accredited, at the request of the Albanian side, to the General Staff of the Albanian National Liberation Army (now the Albanian People's Army) arrived in Albania mid-August 1944. The mission was headed by Major K.P. Ivanov. We are publishing his notes.

Exactly 40 years ago, when the fires of World War II were still blazing in Europe, Senior Lieutenant Vladimir Tyurin and I, overcoming immense difficulties, made our way through the territory of embattled Yugoslavia, Italy, which had capitulated by then, and then via the partisan trails of Greece, to the headquarters of the second brigade of the Albanian National Liberation Army.

The arrival of representatives of the Soviet Army, which had brought liberation to the peoples of Europe in fierce battles with fascism, aroused great joy among the Albanian comrades. We were warmly welcomed and the following morning, accompanied by men from the brigade, we set off for the Albanian National Liberation Army General Staff. Thus the assignment from Supreme High Command General Headquarters to establish contact with the Albanian Army's General Staff was carried out.

Carrying out the mission assigned to me, I traveled with Albanian Army troops along the roads of struggle and victory until Albania was completely liberated from fascism. I will never forget the days I spent with the Albanian National Liberation Army servicemen. I can see the servicemen and commanders who boldly and resolutely went into battle to liberate the cities of Korce, Sarande, and Vlore as if they were before me now. Faced with their bravery and courage, the enemy, with an advantage in manpower and especially in combat hardware, retreated, abandoning guns, machineguns, and trucks, and leaving behind hundreds of dead and wounded. And the fascists were beaten by a young army, a people's army created only a year before. It was born out of individual detachments. On an appeal from the Communist Party (now the AWP), the entire people rose up to combat fascism. The number of subunits grew, the partisans went from small-scale operations to larger ones, and enemy losses became increasingly higher.

Nothing could halt the combat enthusiasm of a people fighting for freedom. The future National Liberation Army grew and became stronger, producing its own heroes from the ranks of the people. The names of (Kemal Stafa), (Vasil Shanto), and many other patriots who gave their lives for Albania's freedom inspired the servicemen to combat feats. During the time of the Soviet Army's historic victories on the Eastern Front, the flame of the Albanian people's struggle burned even more brightly.

Through their combat deeds the Albanian people and their Army made a worthy contribution to the struggle against fascism. I, a witness to these events, was able to see how the Albanian servicemen, at times almost unshod, not always with food supplies, and sometimes even without weapons, went unhesitatingly into battle. There they managed to find themselves weapons. In my reports from Albania, I tried to convey the atmosphere of heroism surrounding the Albanian patriots and show how closely they were following the Soviet Union's titanic struggle against fascist Germany. The friendship between our peoples was born, grew, and became strong in the joint struggle against the common enemy.

The struggle to liberate the Albanian capital of Tirana was one of the most vivid pages of the Albanian National Liberation Army's combat deeds. In these battles a crushing blow was inflicted on the enemy. After Tirana the Hitlerite troops, under the onslaught of the people's army servicemen, were pushed ceaselessly northward and soon were driven beyond Albanian borders.

The battles at Tirana, which lasted several weeks, showed the Albanian Army's maturity and combat skill. In the battles for Tirana, the Albanian National Liberation Army's men and commanders showed their best qualities: courage, valor, and tenacity. Here the experience of partisan tactics was combined with the regular army's combat skill. The National Liberation Army's strength lay in its indissoluble link with its people. Workers and peasants, patriotically-minded intelligentsia, young people, and women fought for Albania's freedom and independence. Communists were always in the front ranks in the most difficult areas. Albanian National Liberation Army's successes were possible as a result of the general change in the military situation in the Balkans, linked with the Soviet Army's victories on the fronts of the war against fascist Germany.

The Albanian people's national liberation struggle marked the start of democratic and socialist transformations in the country. Visiting Albania in the postwar period, I saw for myself that the fruits of the Albanian people's victory over the fascist occupiers had not been wasted.

It is 40 years since I first met with the Albanian National Liberation Army servicemen. In the time I spent with them I saw with my own eyes and felt the sincerity and cordiality of the Albanian's grateful love for the Soviet people. Neither the years nor the miles will dim my memories of this country and my kind feelings for the servicemen and commanders with whom I tramped the difficult paths of battle against fascism.

BRIEFS

SOVIET GENERATING UNIT FOR BULGARIA -- The output of electricity at the Kozludui Atomic Power Plant in Bulgaria should increase one and a half times with the commissioning of a 1 million kw Soviet generating unit. According to a spokesman of the Moscow-based State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the Soviet Union has already begun to deliver components for the unit. This is the first Soviet unit of such a capacity sent abroad. In future such units will be installed at atomic power stations in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and other countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. With Soviet aid, partners in the council have already commissioned atomic power plants with a total capacity of about 5 million kw and are building more. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Aug 84 LD]

GRIGORYANTS COMMENTS ON USSR-FRG TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM140839 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch: "On the 14th Anniversary of the Moscow Treaty: Appraising What Has Been Achieved"]

[Excerpt] Bonn -- The Soviet-West German treaty signed in the Kremlin on 12 August 1970 has served as a sound political basis for normalizing bilateral relations between the two countries and has helped to strengthen security and cooperation in Europe. The treaty removed the border issue from the agenda, an issue that has caused considerable bloodshed on the continent. It enshrined the realities of Europe and consolidated the renunciation of the use of force.

Historically speaking, 14 years is just an instant. But even this space of time has been enough to show how many benefits the treaty has brought the two states and to the tranquillity and security of all Europe. The experience of jointly built up practical cooperation in diverse spheres is invaluable. Despite all the "ebbs and flows" in international relations, political contacts continue. Regular summit meetings and talks between foreign ministers are now a fine tradition.

The balance of economic ties is on the whole favorable. Commodity turnover has considerably expanded during the years the treaty has been in force. The FRG continues to occupy first place in the Soviet Union's trade with Western countries. Our countries have never acted as competitors on the world market. On the contrary, the structure of our economies and the nature of our requirements are such that we successfully complement each other economically. Business ties with the USSR are maintained by 2,000 companies, including many medium-sized and small companies, particularly in machine building, which is very important in providing employment in the FRG.

Cultural ties between our countries, which enable the two peoples to become acquainted with each other's spiritual life, are multifaceted. Tourism is developing, and the establishment of sister-city relationships is on the increase.

Thus, the balance sheet of our mutual relations during almost a decade and a half is undoubtedly positive. Its significance naturally extends beyond the bounds of bilateral ties. Future historians will unanimously note that our two countries did much to substantially improve the political atmosphere in Europe and to make positive changes in international relations in the seventies. A period of detente was opened up in Europe at the time.

However, while marking the treaty's anniversary, it is impossible not to mention what is at variance with its spirit and is clouding relations between its signatories. Not long ago, many well-disposed observers here claimed that the reasons for the cooling of the climate lay outside USSR-FRG bilateral relations and stemmed solely from America's recklessly aggressive course. It is now clear, however, that Bonn itself bears a not inconsiderable amount of the responsibility for exacerbating the situation in Europe. Despite the treaties and agreements in effect, as well as the feelings of most of its own citizens, it has harnessed itself with great zeal to the chariot of U.S. military preparations by turning the FRG into the main bridgehead for American first-strike nuclear missiles.

But how do the increasing revanchist trends in the FRG accord with the spirit and the letter of the Moscow treaty? The three main pillars of the Moscow treaty are the inviolability of Europe's borders, the renunciation of the use of force, and undertakings to develop comprehensive relations on a good-neighborly basis.

But even for some people in official Bonn the present borders turn out to be "temporary" ones. It is being loudly stated along the Rhine that Germany continues to exist within the 1937 borders and that the German question remains open.

Such feelings and pronouncements are creating justified concern among the peace-loving public on the European Continent, including, understandably, the public in our country. This reaction has obviously sorely wounded certain West German politicians. For want of anything better, they are trying to shift the blame, and even claim that criticism of "yesterday's men" is actually at variance with the Moscow treaty. In point of fact, the USSR has meticulously observed the document's provisions. And, it is precisely those people who encourage revanchism and fall in with the plans to revise the political reality of Europe who are acting contrary to the Moscow treaty.

It is quite clear that such a sharp shift in FRG policy cannot fail to damage its relations with its Eastern neighbors. They are reverting along the Rhine to the myopic course of Adenauer's time, with all the unfortunate consequences stemming from that. The nuclear threat to the FRG is rising sharply. Its security has become seriously undermined. Confidence in its foreign policy aims is declining throughout Europe. No, they are not resorting to propagandist maneuvers along the Rhine just for the fun of it.

A great deal is being said here to the effect that a "new ice age" has not set in as a result of the siting of American missiles in the FRG and that it is, apparently, possible to separate the missile question altogether from the overall system of Soviet-West German relations and to continue carrying on as if nothing had happened in the crucial question of military security. Regarding missiles, people in Bonn are constantly making theatrical appeals to the USSR to return to Geneva and renew negotiations. They emit bubbles of illusion to the effect that the Soviet Union will agree to conduct dialogue in conditions where one battery of American medium-range missiles after another appears on the banks of the Rhine, the Neckar, and the Isar. The illogicality and untenability of the reasoning in Bonn circles are obvious.

With the siting of new Pershing and cruise missiles, the FRG is being turned into a bridgehead for a destructive nuclear conflict that threatens to incinerate the fruits of a thousand-year-old civilization, vast numbers of cities, and modern industry.

Can disaster be averted? It can. Only one thing is needed for this: the FRG must never under any circumstances become a springboard for an attack on the USSR and the other socialist countries.

For geographical, historical, political, and economic reasons, the Soviet Union and the FRG are natural partners in peaceful cooperation. The experience of the 14 years elapsed since the Moscow treaty was signed have confirmed that relations between our countries hold extensive, as yet not fully exploited, potential. But it is clear that it can be fully realized only under conditions of detente and of joint efforts to strengthen European and world peace. That is precisely the end our country strives for. We do not want the sound basis of mutual relations to be wrecked. We are in favor of further developing mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in various spheres. The potential for this, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, is considerable, provided it is not undermined, but fostered. The Soviet Union, in the concern it shows for the well-being of our two peoples and for the durability of peace and security in Europe, is guided by the need to preserve and increase the advantages provided by the Moscow treaty.

IZVESTIYA CITES POLISH PAPER ON GENSCHER REMARKS

PM131111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own information report under the rubric "On a Current Topic": "The Polish Press on Bonn's Policy"]

[Text] The artificial calm shown by official Bonn and the disdain for the principled criticism made by the USSR, Poland, and the other Warsaw Pact countries of the Kohl government's revanchist and militarist policy cannot convince and reassure either the West German or the international public, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in the article "Bonn -- Words and Deeds."

International public opinion, the newspaper notes, thinks that in the shadow of the U.S. missiles, the reactionary FRG Government is playing a dangerous game aimed at undermining the foundations of stabilization and equilibrium of the forces in Europe. The revanchist policy with regard to the GDR and the FRG's Eastern neighbors in general, is aimed precisely at this. The consequences of this policy are being assessed with concern in the Western press as well.

In this situation, a statement was issued in Bonn by FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, who made an attempt to tone down and rectify the impression that has arisen as a result of FRG Government policy. He gave an assurance of his government's fidelity to Eastern treaties.

This statement by the foreign minister and chairman of the Free Democratic Party must be assessed positively since it serves to confirm the FRG's commitments to the aforesaid treaties, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses. It is also worth noting that the foreign minister recalled the importance of the detente policy in the seventies. We have not heard that from Bonn for a long time. It should not, however, be forgotten that the FRG Government's political line is determined by the Federal chancellor, who comes from the ranks of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union Party.

Only 2 months ago, when Genscher spoke in the same vein in the Bundestag he was sharply criticized by representatives of these same parties for his assertions that the FRG Government does not intend to make any territorial claims against Poland in the future. His deputy, the Christian Democrat politician Mertes, constantly makes speeches imbued with revanchism and demands that "Bonn's guardianship be extended to more than a million Germans in Poland."

We also cannot fail to note the fact that the continually repeated statements by Genscher's colleagues in the ruling cabinet who demand that the land beyond the Oder and Neisse be covered by the "German question," run entirely counter to Genscher's statement. All this attests that the debate between revanchist trends and the trends of the coexistence policy has not been resolved. And even in Genscher's statement it is possible to note ambiguity and internal contradictions. For instance, he terms revanchists and their kind "advocates of peace," and campaigns for new NATO missile armaments, including on FRG territory.

The Polish public, the newspaper writes, sees that realistically-minded circles guided by a desire to normalize relations with Poland do exist on the Rhine. Poland is open to all significant, constructive steps by the FRG Government. However, we will assess Bonn's policy not by statements but by concrete deeds. In noting the positive aspects of the Genscher statement we cannot close our eyes to the divergence between the FRG Government's words and deeds in arms policy and with regard to the socialist states, including Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU concludes.

FRG MILITARY REPORT TRIES TO JUSTIFY ARMS BUILDUP

LD132155 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The West German weekly DER SPIEGEL has published excerpts from a classified report about the strength of the West German Armed Forces. Commentary is by Viktor Olin:

The report drawn up by a high ranking military officer was written in a panic-building vein. It concludes that the West German Armed Forces, the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy, have a shortage of everything, so West Germany would not hold out for more than a week against an alleged Soviet attack. This is the gist of the declarative part of the classified report, whose sole purpose is obviously to prepare West German public opinion for an expensive programme of militarisation. The report's recommendations give some idea of the program, and two of those recommendations are of special interest.

One of them says it is necessary to considerably increase appropriations for research to develop new missiles, including cruise missiles. So West Germany is quite ready to use the freedom given her by the recent decision of the West European Union. The union decided to lift the remaining restrictions on the production of the latest weapons in West Germany, including the production of long-range missiles and strategic bombers. This shows the real value of Bonn's official statements that it does not intend to take the opening opportunities. Well, if it doesn't, how can it explain the fact that the West German munitions industries are going through an unprecedented boom?

Another section of the report says that since the West German Armed Forces would not last long in conventional warfare, nuclear weapons would invariably have to be used just a short time after the start of a conflict. This conclusion basically seeks to prepare people psychologically for a limited nuclear war involving the American first-strike missiles currently installed in Federal Germany and some other West European countries. The doctrine for such wars was developed by Washington in an effort to save the United States territory from the effects of a nuclear conflict by sacrificing America's European allies and hundreds of millions of people in Europe.

There is also other evidence showing that the report was structured on a Pentagon-designed pattern. Just like American experts, the West German officers are completely ignoring the fact that the so-called Soviet threat extensively used as a pretext for large-scale militarization simply does not exist at all. They are ignoring the Soviet Union's readiness reaffirmed on many occasions to work for eliminating the danger of war in Europe by reducing and scrapping European nuclear weapons, by outlawing chemical weapons, and by concluding an agreement between NATO and Warsaw Treaty on the non-use of military strength in general and by taking some other steps.

Significantly, shortly before DER SPIEGEL published the classified report, an information lead had been arranged by Washington. It said that the United States Armed Forces were extremely weak. Both the report in Bonn and the information leak in Washington were devised to substitute emotions for common sense, and to use fear as an argument in favour of militarization.

ITALY'S ANDREOTTI VISITS REAGAN IN LOS ANGELES

LD140421 Moscow TASS in English 0415 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 14 TASS -- President Reagan has met in Los Angeles with Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in the United States for a visit.

Main attention at the meeting was given to the implementation of the NATO plans for deployment of new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe. In accordance with the plans, an aggregate of 112 nuclear-tipped cruise missiles are to be deployed in Italian territory.

Giulio Andreotti is reported to have arrived in the United States with assurances that Italy is "fully resolved" to implement the ominous plans of the NATO leadership in strict accordance with the planned schedule.

CHERNENKO'S REPLY TO MACBRIDE'S LETTER COMMENTED ON

Pasko Cites U.S. Threat to Peace

LD131753 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's reply to the appeal by Irish public figure MacBride, who put forward a number of ideas concerning development of relations between the USSR and the United States with the aim of achieving universal and complete disarmament, has once again drawn the attention of the world public to the principled stand of the Soviet Union regarding one of the key issues of the world situation today. At the microphone is our commentator Vladimir Pasko:

The world public is expressing growing concern at the deterioration of the international situation, caused by the United States' efforts to upset the strategic balance of forces. The United States is adopting record military budgets and new systems of weapons, and is developing new strategic concepts and breaking up talks on arms limitation. They have in essence cut off the political dialogue with us, and have reduced to a minimum, and almost nullified, cooperation in the economy, science and in many other spheres. At the moment the leaders of the United States are avoiding open talks of plans for limited nuclear war in Europe, or public proclamation of the crusade against the Soviet Union. On the contrary, under circumstances of the election battle, the aspiration for peace is stressed in every way. But the U.S. Administration's policy remains as before.

The Soviet stand is that not words, but deeds are required to improve the political atmosphere. The Soviet Union's stand concerning those steps that could not only improve mutual understanding, but also serve as the beginning of a genuine breakthrough in Soviet-U.S. relations, and in the international atmosphere as a whole, is known to the U.S. Government. These steps do not require unilateral concessions by the United States, and do not inflict the slightest damage to its security. They mean the ratification of the treaties with the USSR signed almost 10 years ago, on limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, bringing to a conclusion the drafting of an agreement on a complete and universal ban of nuclear weapons tests, and the readiness to honestly try to achieve an agreement on preventing militarization of space, and an agreement on banning the use, development and production of chemical weapons, and also on destruction of stockpiles of them, and, finally, agreement on a mutual freeze of U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union has stated more than once that it would like to have good relations with the United States; but the corresponding will must be displayed on both sides.

Comrade Chernenko pointed this fact out in replying to MacBride. It is specific deeds, not words from the U.S. Administration that can unblock the path to normalization in our relations with the United States, Konstantin Ustinovich stressed. The reaction of the foreign press shows that the democratic public shares the Soviet Union's position.

Action, Not Words Needed

LD131738 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The mass media in different countries comment extensively on the answer given by the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko to a message from a prominent Irish figure, Sean MacBride. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Leonid Krichevskiy writes:

There is nothing surprising about that. In his reply the Soviet leader gave a principled assessment of the present-day international situation and, what is especially important, he said clearly what is now needed to remove the acute tension in the world and ward off the threat of universal nuclear catastrophe. Those problems are today uppermost on the minds of all people. Konstantin Chernenko stressed that to solve those pressing problems there should be concrete deeds, deeds and not words. There can be a lot of talk about peace but no progress will be made until concrete steps are taken. For instance, already 2 years ago the Soviet Union announced that it is undertaking unilaterally a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and urged other nuclear powers to do the same. Washington, however, has remained deaf to that appeal.

And another example: The Warsaw Treaty countries have offered the countries of NATO to sign an agreement on the non-use of force against each other. That, too, was a concrete move, but the Western capitals actually ignored that initiative as well. Let's take the latest Soviet proposal about preventing militarization of space. It is a very pressing issue. The Soviet Union again showed clearly what it intends to discuss specifically at the talks. The American side, however, still gives no positive answer to that. It is allegedly prepared to conduct the talks but doesn't agree to narrow them down to one subject. Won't it be better to discuss other disarmament issues as well? it says. Well, one can talk about everything, but would that bring any results? And it is results that the people in all continents are expecting from any Soviet-American discussion.

But Washington continues to talk about peace without backing with any concrete actions. They speak about peace in Europe, too, and at the same time deploy their new first-strike nuclear missiles. Concern also seems to be shown about the security in Asia. In practice, however, ever more Asian countries find themselves today within reach of American nuclear weapons. The United States military budget keeps growing. The American Administration hasn't scrapped a single military program. In fact, the United States course hasn't changed in any field.

GROUND FORCES CHIEF ENDS FINNISH VISIT

PM131519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Aug 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Helsinki, 10 Aug -- The visit to Finland by Colonel General D.A. Grinkevich, chief of the Main Staff and first deputy commander in chief of the Ground Forces, and the officials accompanying him has ended. During his visit, he had talks with Lieutenant General J. Valtanen, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces, met with Lieutenant General R.W. Stewen, chief of the General Staff, and visited a number of Finnish Defense Forces units and formations.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON RED SEA, SUEZ MINING

AFP: USSR Ship Damaged

NC131239 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] London, Aug 13 (AFP) -- A Soviet freighter was damaged by a mine on August 6 in the south of the Red Sea, Lloyd's shipping intelligence department said today. Lloyd's said the 633-tonne Bastion, carrying fish, was hit at 13.31 degrees north, 42.58 east. The intelligence department had no information on the extent of damage, but said another Soviet vessel was in the area and could have given assistance.

Sixteen ships have been damaged since early July in the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez, according to information published today by Lloyd's. The London insurance group listed two Soviet vessels, including the Bastion, two Liberian and two Chinese, with the remaining then registered in Panama, Japan, Spain, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, East Germany, North Korea, Poland and Bahamas.

France Sends Warships

LD102305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 10 Aug 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Levchenko]

[Text] According to AP, a detachment of French warships has left the port of Toulon and set a course for the Red Sea. The aim of the voyage is to sweep the areas where 13 civilian ships have hit mines. The agency also reports that Washington has sent U.S. naval helicopters to the area as a backup for the four British mine sweepers which are already in the Red Sea.

AP devotes much attention to the supermodern equipment for seeking and neutralizing mines that this whole squadron is carrying, and evades replying to the question: Why was all this fuss over explosions in the Red Sea needed now and whom does it suit. The reply is this: The widely publicized operation to clear the Red Sea area of mines, which, as it happens, is being mounted on the Pentagon's initiative, is designed to extend the Western countries' military presence in this strategically important region.

This is confirmed, in part, by a press conference given in Paris by Farah, Djibouti minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. He declared that his government has not asked France to help clear mines from areas of the Red Sea off the coast of Djibouti. [Word indistinct] Farah declared that there was no need for such a request.

Libyan Statement Cited

LD131001 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo August 13 TASS -- The countries of the Red Sea strongly reject the attempt to use mine-sweeping operations to step up foreign military presence of an anti-Arab character in the region, 'Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, said in an interview to the Saudi newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT.

He pointed out the activity of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Red Sea and stated that Democratic Yemen was categorically opposed to the exploitation of incidents with explosions to aggravate tension by the expansion of foreign military presence.

It is perfectly obvious, the foreign minister said, that the purpose of mining some areas of the Red Sea is to do damage to coastal Arab states and to impair their national security. It is only Israel and its backers that stand to gain because they see those explosions as a pretext for bolstering their positions in the region.

The mining of some areas of the Red Sea is an attempt to create a pretext for "the expansion of foreign military presence in the region with a view to establishing control over it", a statement released by the People's Liaison Bureau for External Relations of Libya here said. The statement stresses that the region of the Red Sea has long been a target for "the ambitious militarist aspirations of the USA and some other Western countries." It also warns against dangerous consequences "which may be entailed by the aggressive actions of the United States and its allies".

U.S. Sends Helicopters

LD140823 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 14 TASS -- The United States sends another three helicopters intended for the removal of mines to the Red Sea in addition to the four ones which are already being brought to the region. This has been reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency with reference to Pentagon sources.

Observers note that the operation to remove mines from the Suez Canal and the Red Sea is being actively used by the Pentagon to substantially broaden U.S. military presence in the region which Washington has proclaimed to be a zone of "vital interests" to the United States.

West Seen Taking Advantage

LD131051 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 13 TASS -- An amphibious ship of the U.S. Navy, the "Shreveport", left the naval base in Spain's Rota port for Egypt. According to Pentagon spokesmen, it carries abroad 4 mine-sweeping helicopters. At least 200 U.S. servicemen will take part in mine-sweeping operations. In addition, ABC reports, four British mine-sweepers and two French warships will shortly head for the Egyptian shores. Ships from Turkey, Greece, Italy and the Netherlands may also participate, according to the TV company.

Observers believe that the United States and its NATO allies intend to use mine-sweeping operations in the Red Sea and the Suez Gulf as a pretext for sending to the region a major naval task force and gradually consolidating their military presence in that area, through which major shipping routes pass.

Paris August 13 TASS -- Drawing attention to the massing of warships from many Western countries in the Red Sea in connection with Egypt's request for assistance in mine-sweeping operations on the shipping routes through the Gulf of Suez, the newspaper I'HUMANITE says that the United States intends to use this opportunity to step up its military presence in the region. "It is this risk of intervention that has made the Egyptian president point out that the presence of Western warships should be temporary and that Egypt intended to establish as soon as possible its sovereign control of the situation in the Gulf of Suez", the newspaper says.

U.S., NATO Interests

LD131821 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Aug 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] The situation in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea is still attracting attention in the Arab countries because of the recent mine explosions. This interest is escalating due to concern over the apparent intention of the United States and its NATO allies, to exploit the explosions for their greedy ambitions in interfering in the affairs of that area's countries. At present, the U.S. Navy landing ship Shreveport is sailing toward the Egyptian shores carrying four mine sweeping helicopters.

In addition, the ABC television network reported that four British mine sweepers and two French warships will very soon head for Egyptian shores. The television network pointed out that it is not unlikely that ships from Turkey, Greece, Italy and the Netherlands will also arrive.

All this activity provokes concern among the public in the Arab countries, which do not desire the creation of another hotbed of tension in the area. The countries bordering the Red Sea strongly reject exploitation of the recent explosions by intensifying the anti-Arab foreign military presence in the area. This is what PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali declared. In an interview with the Saudi ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, he added it is quite clear that the aim of mining some parts of the Red Sea is confined to inflicting losses on the Arab littoral countries and their national security, and the only beneficiary is Israel and its supporters who see the explosions as an excuse for expanding and establishing new military bases in the area. 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali did not rule out that those very powers are the ones that bear responsibility for mining the Red Sea.

JORDANIAN ARMED FORCES CHIEF DEPARTS USSR

PM131141 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Aug 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who was in the Soviet Union, left Moscow for home 10 August.

During his stay in the Soviet Union, Zayd ibn Shakir visited a number of military units and military training institutions and saw the sights of Moscow and Volgograd.

The Jordanian guest was seen off at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, Marshal of Aviation A.M. Yefimov, and Colonel General N.A. Zotov.

ADDITIONAL REACTION TO USSR MIDEAST PROPOSALS

IZVESTIYA Hails Initiative

PM101451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "A Timely Act, a Just Approach"]

[Text] In the brief period that has elapsed since the publication of the Soviet Union's comprehensive program on the question of a Near East settlement, it has succeeded in obtaining the broadest support. It is primarily supported among the Arab states, many of whom are actual victims of Israeli aggression and are subject to constant U.S. pressure and blackmail. Without doubt this reaction is evidence of the just nature of the USSR's principles on which an all-embracing and lasting Near East settlement would be based.

All those who have welcomed and supported the Soviet initiative pick out the three principles which must form the cornerstone of a settlement's foundation. First, there is acknowledgement of the impermissibility of seizing foreign land by aggression, which presupposes the return to the Arabs of all the territories occupied by Israel in 1967. Second, a practical guarantee of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination and to the creation of their own independent state. (Scarcely anyone today is going to dispute the fact that there can be no Near East settlement without a solution of the Palestinian problem). Third, a real guarantee of the right of all the region's countries, including Israel and the Palestinian state, to a secure and independent existence and development.

Virtually everyone sees as a definite merit of the Soviet Near East initiatives the fact that, in addition to the settlement principles, they propose an effective machinery for solving the problem and contain a detailed organizational basis for a future international conference held under UN auspices. In particular, there is high praise of the parties' selection who, in the Soviet Union's view, should be invited to the conference, including the obligatory participation, on an equal basis, of the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In short, any impartial observer can see that the Soviet proposals are fundamentally different from "initiatives" like the "Reagan plan", which the U.S. Administration has unsuccessfully tried to impose on the Arabs by means of arm-twisting and "gunboat diplomacy."

In the view of all who have supported the Soviet program for a Near East settlement, its timeliness is exceedingly important. It has been put forward at a time when, due to Israel and the U.S. Administration backing it, the Near East situation is becoming more and more strained, threatening peace and security in the region and on an international scale. Tel Aviv's policy of aggression and expansion finds concrete expression in the regular air raids and bombing of Lebanese cities and villages and Palestinian refugee camps, and the use of terror and repression in an effort to retain the captured Arab lands by force and effectively annex them by constantly expanding the network of illegal Israeli settlements on occupied territories.

Recent events have further confirmed that the atmosphere of chauvinist war hysteria, constantly fueled by Zionist rulers in Israel, is intended to be a smokescreen to conceal their bankruptcy as state leaders. Probably the best illustration of this is the disastrous situation in which they have placed the Israeli economy. On the other hand, the Zionist rulers of Tel Aviv can congratulate themselves on the fact that fascist Rabbi Khane, who is threatening to throw all Arabs out of Israel as well as out of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, now has a seat in parliament

Because it has backed this kind of policy on the part of its "strategic ally", the United States now finds itself, as THE WASHINGTON POST states, in a "hopeless situation in the Near East." In particular, the paper cites an admission by U.S. Administration officials: "The failure of U.S. attempts to win the game of high stakes in Lebanon is a blot on Washington's reputation, which it will take a while to remove." But evidently it has learned nothing from this, and the U.S. Administration saw fit to follow Tel Aviv's lead and assume an obstructionist stance on the recent Soviet initiatives, endeavoring, as before, to torpedo the possibility of liquidating the hotbed of tension in the Near East.

This state of affairs indicates that the victory of reason over recklessness does not happen automatically. For the principles of an all-embracing, just and lasting Near East settlement to triumph, it is necessary to struggle, and in the most determined way. I think this struggle has to be as extensive as, for example, the present movement to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, since U.S. imperialism's Near East policy is not an isolated phenomenon, but an integral part of its global course toward confrontation and hegemony. Of course, the Arabs themselves must be in the vanguard of the struggle for a just Near East settlement, by adopting a firm and resolute position.

Judging by reports from the Near East, this is precisely the position many Arab leaders are adopting. A number of statements made in support of the Soviet initiatives in Damascus, Beirut, Amman, Kuwait, Cario, and Tunis, including statements by PLO representatives, contain concrete proposals on their implementation. In particular, there is a proposal to hold a summit meeting of official representatives of the Soviet Union and all the countries that have backed and approved the Soviet program for a Near East settlement, on elaborating a joint working document and submitting it to the UN Security Council and General Assembly for examination. According to C. Maqsud, the Arab League's permanent observer at the United Nations, every member of the Arab League supports the USSR's proposal on convening an international conference on the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

You may recall that the Soviet proposals on a Near East settlement also met with a positive reaction at the United Nations, as UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar stated at a press conference in Vienna. While confirming the negative response of the United States and Israel, he stressed that the Near East problem is extremely grave and dangerous in terms of the further exacerbation of world tension and assured the world public that it intends to continue to work to solve it, endeavoring to ensure that all interested sides participate in that process.

There is no doubt that the implementation of the Soviet Near East peace initiatives would make it possible to end the policy of aggression and territorial expansion and would have tremendous significance for the triumph of the cause of peace, justice, and progress.

Egypt's Hamrush Cited

PM091411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "The Correct Path to Peace in the Near East"]

[Text] The new Soviet initiative on a Near East settlement is the correct path to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that region.

This was stated at a Moscow press conference by A. Hamrush, general secretary of the Egyptian National Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

He was head of a committee delegation visiting our country at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

The USSR's proposals, he continued, are particularly valuable because they have been put forward in the atmosphere of international tension which the U.S. Administration is imposing on the world. The Soviet leadership saw fit to draw attention once again to the complex Near East problems. The proposals indicate practical steps to eliminate the explosive situation in the Near East and to realize the Palestinian people's national aspirations to create an independent state.

Concerning the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, A. Hamrush noted that these weapons, as first-strike weapons, jeopardize the security not only of the European peoples, but of all mankind.

PPR Foreign Ministry Statement

LD111116 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw August 11 TASS -- The Polish People's Republic holds that a settlement of the Middle East conflict -- one of the main seats of tension in the world -- meets the vital interests of the peoples of the region and the interests of peace on earth, says a statement issued here by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Poland is convinced, the statement points out, that a successful and effective solution to the Middle East problem should meet the following criteria: comprehensiveness, justice and durability. Experience convincingly shows that solutions that do not meet these requirements are doomed to failure and make for a further escalation of tension in the region. The futility and the lack of the strength of imperialism's policy of a piecemeal settlement by imposing separate deals with Israel upon the Arab world in the conditions when Israel continues aggressions against its neighbours shows the dangerous illusory nature of such solutions.

The Soviet Union's recent proposals concretely and all-roundedly determine the principles of a settlement of the Middle East conflict. Poland's opinion is that they contain all the necessary conditions for achieving an overall, just and lasting settlement of the situation in the region and fully accord with the stand of the countries of the socialist community, the stand which found reflection in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. This is a manifestation of the practical realization of the peace strategy which is the cornerstone of the socialist community's foreign policy which finds increasing understanding and support on the part of a majority of states and peoples of the world.

The Polish People's Republic is expressing deep conviction that the Soviet Union's new important initiative in the cause of a settlement of the Middle East conflict will be regarded in all seriousness, and is stating its readiness to make an active contribution to its implementation.

PNC Leader Supports Proposals

LD122013 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The USSR's proposals for a Near East settlement have evoked broad approval and support from the public of the Arab countries. Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council [PNC], said:

[Begin Al-Fahum recording in Arabic with superimposed translation] The Arab people of Palestine view the Soviet initiatives as the most realistic path to achievement of peace in the Near East. They provide for the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination and creation of a sovereign state. The Soviet proposals set up a barrier against the unceasing efforts by the United States and Israel to impose a capitulationist peace upon the Arab people. However, the Arab people know that it is not possible to achieve peace and stability in the region by means of separate deals. The course of events, including the collapse of the Camp David agreements and the annulment of the Lebanese-Israeli treaty, bear convincing witness to this.

Washington and Tel Aviv are now trying to heighten tension in the region again. The Arab peoples evaluate the Soviet proposals as fresh confirmation of the Soviet Union's invariable course of support for their national interests and aspirations. Supported by them, the Arabs will be able to continue to resist the dangerous hegemonist and expansionist plans of Washington and its allies in the region. [end recording]

Syria Welcomes Initiatives

LD101942 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus August 10 TASS -- Syria welcomes and supports the Soviet initiatives on the Middle East settlement and the means which are proposed for meeting the just demands of Arab nations, the minister of foreign affairs of Syria Faruq Shar' has stated here. The minister stressed the need to consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Syria and other Arab countries.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ARAB SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICA

LD101114 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Tunis August 10 TASS -- A three-day conference of Arab solidarity with efforts to liberate southern Africa ended here on Thursday after discussing the further development of the struggle against the South African racist regime, questions of increasing aid to national liberation movements in the south of Africa and ways of intensifying the international campaign for eliminating the system of apartheid.

In their final declaration the conferees protested against U.S. and Israeli support to the racist Pretoria regime to the detriment of the vital interests of African and Arab nations, condemned the strategic alliance of Israel and South Africa and pointed out that close links between those two states in economic, military and especially nuclear fields are a serious threat to peace and international security.

The declaration criticized South Africa's maneuvering to perpetuate slavery and exploitation of the indigenous population of southern Africa and denounced Pretoria's acts of aggression against neighbouring countries and transnational corporations' connections with the Pretoria racist regime. It stressed the need to further develop cooperation between Arab and African states in the name of extirpating apartheid and all forms of racism.

ISRAELI MINISTER ANNOUNCES MORE SETTLEMENTS

LD131352 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Amman August 13 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, Yuval Ne'man, Israeli minister for research and science, who is heading the Israeli Commission on Settlements, has announced that another five "strategic advanced posts" are to be built in the West Bank of the Jordan soon.

More than 200 settlements were built in the Israeli-captured western bank, Gaza sector and in Golan Heights by the beginning of this year.

By confiscating lands for the settlements, Tel Aviv seeks actually to establish control over Arab territories and to make the indigenous Palestinian population leave their native land, says a letter sent to the United Nations by Mustafa an-Nadshi, former mayor of the Arab town of El-Khalil. In the letter he points out that the construction of a Jewish block in El-Khalil will worsen the position of the indigenous population of the town and will make it more difficult to solve the problem of the occupied Arab territories.

Mustafa an-Nadshi was removed from his post by the military administration of the occupiers last year for counteracting the Zionists' attempts at creating an Israeli settlement in the centre of the town.

ISRAEL CP HOLDS SESSION, ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

LD121646 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Rome August 12 TASS -- According to reports coming here, a regular plenary meeti of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel has been held. Its participants heard a report of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel Meir Wilner and adopted a number of resolutions.

One of the resolutions says that the Communist Party of Israel welcomes a new Soviet initiative aimed at the establishment of a just, all-embracing and lasting peace in the Middle East. The plan for the establishment of peace contained in the Soviet proposals, the roads and ways of its implementation are solely just and realistic, are fully in keeping with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly. The Soviet peace initiative, the document says, attests to the Soviet Union's concern over the persisting explosive situation in the Middle East and to its wish to contribute to the establishment of peace in the area with taking into consideration the interests of all its states and peoples.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel points out with satisfaction that neighbouring Arab states and the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation responded positively to the Soviet initiative. Meanwhile the United States and Israel rejected it thus showing that they are interested in the continuation of the occupation of Arab lands and in denying in the framework of the Camp David deal and the Reagan plan the national rights to the Palestinian people.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel stresses that the policy of the U.S. Administration that is trying to impose "peace American style" on peoples of the region with the assistance of the Israeli ruling circles and Arab reaction, to turn the Middle East into a base of the Pentagon spearheaded against the Soviet Union, independent states of the region and the Arab people of Palestine, hampers the establishment of peace.

The resolution highly assesses the ideas of convening an international conference on the Middle East under the United Nations auspices with the participation of all sides concerned, the ideas contained in the Soviet proposals and points to the need of granting the lawful rights and meeting the aspirations of the Palestinian people, including their right to create their own state alongside Israel.

In another resolution, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel expressed in connection with the recent parliamentary elections in the country a serious concern over the growth of the right-wing extremist forces, racist, fascist organisations. The document notes that the positions of the two main political forces of the country -- the bloc Likud and the Labour Party actually coincide on key questions connected with Israel's aggressive foreign policy course and its social and economic problems.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel called for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, for a broad support for the proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East, abrogation of U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement.

The resolution stresses that during the parliamentary elections the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality led by the Communist Party of Israel succeeded in preserving its positions and representation in Israel's Knesset (parliament) despite a vicious propaganda campaign launched against the Democratic Front.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PM101330 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Aug 84 p 3

[V. Lapin report: "Egyptian Friends' Visit"]

[Text] The delegation from the Egyptian Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries headed by Ahmad Hamrush, general secretary of the organization and eminent public figure, has ended its visit to the Soviet Union. The Egyptian delegation had meetings and talks at the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries and with public, scientific, and political figures of the Soviet Union, during which they discussed topical problems and questions about development of friendship and solidarity between our peoples.

The delegation leader met with Soviet journalists prior to his departure. Fu'ad Mursi, member of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party leadership and well known economist, also took part in the press conference.

The Egyptian public figures told those assembled about the activity of the Egyptian Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries and the problems facing this organization. Speaking about the goals and tasks of the Egyptian Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, they emphasized that its members, Egypt's progressive public and political figures, regard these goals as being the struggle against world imperialism and the U.S. Administration's attempts to bring the world to the brink of a new, thermonuclear war, and the struggle for peace throughout the world. The Egyptian Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries is resolutely opposed to the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, which not only poses a threat to the East European states, but also turns the eastern Arab countries into potential targets for a first strike. The committee condemns the Washington administration's stance, through whose fault the Geneva talks have been broken off, and resolutely opposes Reagan's plans to deploy weapons in space, which threaten the destruction of all mankind.

A. Hamrush noted that the Soviet Union's stance, presented in the new Near East initiatives, is perfectly clear and aimed at attaining a just, all-embracing, and peaceful settlement of the Near East problem. It is remarkable that the Soviet leadership has put forward new proposals at a time when the world is experiencing an exacerbation of political tension resulting from the U.S. Administration's actions, and has therefore emphasized that, since the situation in the region remains explosive, the settlement problem merits new and thorough attention.

All the points contained in the Soviet proposals are based on a profound study of the question, A. Hamrush said. Their implementation would mean taking practical steps permitting the achievement of a just and all-embracing peace for all states and peoples in the region, and would also ensure the Palestinian Arab people's right to create their own independent state. On this basis, the delegation head declared, the Egyptian Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries fully supports the USSR's initiatives.

Egypt's progressive public figures, A. Hamrush said in conclusion, remember and value the Soviet Union's assistance to Egypt during the Israeli aggression, and wholly welcome the support currently given by the USSR to Syria and Lebanon. He voiced the hope that the revival of relations between the USSR and Egypt, which began recently, will continue to develop for the benefit of the Egyptian and Soviet peoples.

IRANIAN, IRAQI BATTLE COMMUNIQUES CITED

11 Aug Report

LD111511 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad August 11 TASS -- The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY INA reports that a big naval and air battle took place this morning in the Strait of Khowr-e Musa in the northern part of the Persian Gulf. Iraqi Air Force and the Navy destroyed five "big maritime targets" and shot down three enemy aircraft.

Nicosia August 11 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that sporadic exchanges of fire continued in various sectors of the front in the past twenty four hours. Iranian troops delivered strikes on positions of the enemy which sustained losses in manpower and materiel. According to the news agency's report, Iraqi artillery shelled the Iranian city of Abadan.

13 Aug Report

LD131755 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad August 13 TASS -- Iraqi aviation shot down three Iranian F-14 aircraft, while the Iraqi Navy hit "five major sea-borne targets", the Iraqi high military command said in a regular communique which summed up the results of a naval clash and a dog fight on August 11 in the area of the Khowr-e Musa Gulf. All Iranians' attempts to give aid to their blazing and sinking vessels were repulsed by Iraqi fighters and naval artillery, it said. Iranian forces had to pull out of the area of the battle, leaving all their hit ships behind. All Iraqi aircraft and naval ships returned to their bases.

On the front's central section, the communique said, Iraqi troops pounded Iranian positions with artillery and other weapons, inflicting manpower and materiel losses on the enemy.

Iranian heavy artillery shelled the city of Basrah.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON ZANU-PF CONGRESS

PM141009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by unnamed PRAVDA and TASS correspondents: "At the Congress of Fighters for Progress"]

[Text] Harare, 11 Aug -- The Second Congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) is taking place here under the sign of condemning the encroachments of U.S.-headed imperialism on world peace and the peoples' security. The delegates note the importance of the unity of peace-loving and progressive forces in the name of rebuffing the intrigues of international reaction.

Foreign guests have greeted the congress. M.A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairmen of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and head of the CPSU delegation, emphasized in his speech that Soviet Communists and all Soviet people feel profound sympathy for the courageous people of Zimbabwe and the ZANU-PF party, headed by Robert Mugabe, Africa's outstanding son and a staunch fighter for national and social liberation. He read the text of the CPSU Central Committee greeting message to the Second ZANU-PF Congress.

Yesterday the delegates examined and approved the ZANU-PF constitution, as the party program and rules are called, and the leader's code, which establishes norms of behavior for all party members holding elected posts.

In the domestic policy sphere, the program provides, in particular, for national economic reorganization to ensure the victory of socialism over capitalism; the promotion of the development of national consciousness and the unity of the entire people regardless of ethnic and religious allegiance, race, sex, or origin; the strengtheing of the alliance of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia; the establishment of a Zimbabwean state based on socialist principles; and the introduction of a one-party system.

In foreign policy it defines the country's course of active involvement in the pan-African struggle for the total liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, and imperialism in Africa and in other regions and for the strengthening of African unity. It sets the task of widening cooperation with all revolutionary-liberation forces and pursuing a policy of active nonalignment.

Pikinov on Work

MB121242 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 10 Aug 84

[PRAVDA correspondent Mikhail Pikinov commentary: "The ZANU-PF National Congress"]

[Text] The prime minister reviewed the position of the party since it achieved independence for the country in April 1980. Important work is being done to strengthen the government's hold on the administration of this country, and also the promotion of socialism. The prime minister noted that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries played a significant role during the liberation struggle of Zimbabwe. This is one of the reasons why the friendship between Zimbabwe and the socialist countries has continued to flourish. In this national congress, the new constitution of ZANU-PF was debated. Under the subject heading of "The Aims and Purposes of ZANU-PF," it was stressed that Zimbabwe's economic and financial structures need overhauling to meet the demands of a socialist state, as enunciated in the teachings of Marx and Lenin.

Zimbabwe will continue cooperative agreements with socialist countries and encourage cultural exchange programs. It is expected that Zimbabwe will legally adopt the one-party state constitution. In the report, it was noted that Zimbabwe will cooperate with other independent African countries in the fight against the apartheid regime so that all African people would achieve independence. This country will work towards strengthening the OAU. In foreign affairs, Zimbabwe will pursue the non-aligned policy and endorse the countries that want the nuclear arms race halted, so peace and prosperity can abound. The TASS correspondent reported that many delegations representing various organizations are attending the congress. Nearly 6,000 ZANU-PF delegates are in attendance, including delegates from the socialist bloc, the OAU, and the liberation movements from southern Africa. A Soviet delegation is also present.

The ZIMBABWE NEWS AGENCY has distributed the message of solidarity from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The congress continues.

Independence Day Honored

LD112136 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Harare August 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Osipov reports:

The Republic of Zimbabwe observes today and tomorrow the days of heroes who fell in the struggle for freedom and independence of their motherland. Meetings are held these days in many towns and settlements of Zimbabwe. Photo exhibitions are mounted. There are shows of documentary films about the armed struggle of the Zimbabwean patriots.

Delegates and foreign guests of the second congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front (ZANU -- PF) under way here, thousands of people of the Republic's capital gathered today at the memorial to heroes of the liberation struggle to pay tribute to the memory of those who had given their lives for the sake of the motherland's happy future. Wreaths from party, state and economic organisations, from foreign delegations and liberation movements were placed at the memorial at the ceremony.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee a wreath was placed at the memorial by head of the CPSU delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Ponomarev.

Congress Ends

LD130917 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Harare, 12 August (TASS) -- TASS correspondent A. Osipov reports:

The Second Congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) completed it work here today. Taking part were more than 6,000 delegates from all the provincial party organizations, delegations from a number of communist and workers' parties, political parties of the African countries and representatives of the national liberation movements. A CPSU delegation was present at the congress, headed by M.A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Commitee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

Participants in the forum discussed the summary report of the ZANU-PF Central Committee, which maps out future action in the sphere of socioeconomic development. The charter adopted at the forum consolidates the socialist election of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The aim of the ZANU-PF party is to create a state based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

To implement this task, it is planned to radically restructure the economy, which will secure the triumph of socialism over capitalism. The charter determines the party as the guiding political vanguard of the Zimbabwean people in their national development.

Congress delegates approved resolutions put forward for their examination which will supplement the program theses of the ZANU-PF Central Committee summary report. It contains a call for accelerating the process of socialist reconstruction of the economy, implementing land reforms in the interests of ordinary working people, introducing collective forms of economic management in the countryside, general development of the cooperative movement, and raising the political-ideological and cultural level of the population.

The congress elected the party's leading bodies -- the Central Committee, comprised of 90 persons and the politburo of 15 members, headed by first secretary, party president R. Mugabe.

Addressing the congress' final session, R. Mugabe described this political event as a noteworthy landmark in national development and as a point of departure in the cause of the socialist transformation of society.

SOUTH AFRICA RESEARCHES ETHNICAL WEAPONS

LD131637 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 13 TASS -- Work is going at full tilt in racist-ruled South Africa to develop new inhuman weapons of mass annihilation, so-called "ethnical" weapons capable of hitting solely Africans and members of other non-white racial groups, South African Gavin Coutra told a group of U.N. staff members, according to UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL. His testimony was included in a special working document prepared by the U.N. Decolonization Committee.

According to Coutra, the South African military department has already begun to test carefully selected pathiogenic viruses which are practically harmless to whites and mortally dangerous to Africans, Asians and "coloureds". Copying Hitlerite butchers, racists are using political prisoners as "guinea pigs."

Spokesmen for the South African Army, UPI said, flatly declined to comment on the U.N. document. But Coutra's testimony is corroborated by numerous facts reported in the press. According to the London-based bulletin RESISTER, there is a supersecretive laboratory near the town of Louis Trichart in the north of Transvaal Province, which specializes in "ethnical" weapons. They are being developed with the help of American experts. It is in the United States, the REGISTER said, that the "idea" of developing biologically discriminative agents has been conceived. Work to develop such agents began during the dirty war in Vietnam. The Pentagon, in particular, conducted studies of coccidiosis, an extremely dangerous kind of fever which hits non-white people.

According to the Ghanaian newspaper WEEKLY SPECTATOR, preparations for "ethnical warfare" have been unfolded by Pretoria in close cooperation with Tel Aviv. Drawing on the findings of the Pentagon's "scientific research", Israeli and South African "specialists" in bacteriological weapons are fulfilling a joint program in the field at the medical research institute of the South African Air Force and the Navy's school near Simonstown. The viruses they have developed are being tested both on Africans in prisons of the apartheid state and on Arab patriots in Israeli jails.

ANC OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON RSA TRICAMERAL HOUSE

MB131518 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Representatives of African countries at the United Nations have urged the UN Security Council to meet to discuss the forthcoming South African elections for the new tricameral parliament on 22 August. Under this system, purported to represent the reformation of apartheid in the South African parliament, there will be three separate houses for whites, Indians, and coloreds. Listen to the comments of an ANC leadership official, (Victor Matlou) concerning this issue:

[Begin Matlou recording in English fading into translation] There will not be any reforms. Apartheid cannot be reformed. It is not possible for anybody, be it Botha, Reagan, or Margaret Thatcher, to reform it. Apartheid is evil and the only solution is to eradicate it completely. Apartheid must be totally eliminated from the South African people's soil. This is the best way of dealing with the situation.

The question that we ask ourselves is: Why is the apartheid regime now attempting to reform apartheid? The main reason is to give this evil a new face in order to make it acceptable to the international community. The apartheid regime wants the coloreds and Indians to unite with the whites in oppressing the blacks. It is a well known fact that these other two groups will never be given equal powers with the whites. They will merely be stooges to the parliament of the whites. Maybe this step is being taken to strengthen the policy of apartheid.

I wish at this juncture to point out that, thus far, there has been no apartheid in the South African parliament because all of its members are white. However, with the advent of the tricameral parliament apartheid will feature even in parliament, as there will be three separate houses for the three groups. This will be a definite step towards strengthening the policy of apartheid. Initially apartheid was designed to separate the whites and the blacks, then the blacks were separated into their ethnic groups, and now the coloreds and the Indians are being set apart and wooed into assisting the whites in their campaign to oppress and suppress the blacks.

Therefore, this move cannot be regarded as a change for the better, since the blacks will still be suffering under the same yoke of apartheid, blameless though they be. Recently, policemen have been clashing with blacks trying to defend their dwellings. Throughout this country, blacks are evicted from their homes and their lands, so it cannot be said that the face of apartheid is changing.

In South Africa, blacks live under very difficult conditions and their problems are increasing. This is why the only permanent solution to the apartheid problem is the strengthening of the liberation struggle so that the apartheid regime is removed from power. This is the only way that is certain to liberate our people from the oppressive yoke of apartheid. [end recording]

UN DOCUMENT ON S. AFRICA PRESENCE IN NAMIBIA

LD102234 Moscow TASS in English 2226 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 11 TASS -- The racist regime of Pretoria is building up its military presence in Namibia in order to turn it into a springboard for aggressive actions against neighboring African countries. This conclusion is drawn in a document prepared by the U.N. Secretariat and circulated at the U.N. Headquarters.

For staging aggressive raids against the neighbouring African countries, South African racists created in Namibia 90 military bases, mostly along the border with Angola.

According to the data received by the U.N. Secretariat, the apartheid regime is at the moment modernizing and rearming them. Thus, additional squadrons of the most up-to-date planes arrived at the Grootfontein base, while the personnel of the Rundu, Ondagwa and Oshivello bases is replenished with fresh mechanized brigades. "This is evidence of preparations for further military operations against the peoples of Namibia and Angola", the U.N. Secretariat points out.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATS SEEN AS SPIES IN AFRICA

LD082051 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 8 TASS -- TASS political analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The unceremonious behaviour of representatives of U.S. special services has again become the reason for the serious aggravation of relations between the U.S. and African countries.

This time it was Uganda. The U.S. military attache in Kampala Colonel Baker, who was proved guilty of espionage activities against that African country, was declared to be persona non grata. A number of other Americans were denied the entrance to Uganda because they had grossly interfered in its internal affairs under the cover of diplomatic passports. "U.S. imperialism through its spy agency, the CIA, brings strong pressure to bear on independent African countries which pursue an independent policy," the Uganda newspaper MUNNO writes.

In fact, one could make a long list of African countries from which American diplomats on a spy mission have been expelled of late or where serious charges have been brought against Americans.

Thus, late in July, the CIA leaders had to recall from Harare the CIA career officer Harris after the scandalous exposure of the interference of American special services in the affairs of Zimbabwe. Under the guise of a "trade union worker," Harris acted against the workers' movement in that country which had set itself the task of building the foundations of a socialist society. Economic blackmail was chosen by the U.S. as one of the methods of its anti-Tanzanian intrigues. Intending to aggravate the internal situation in Tanzania, Washington, on the CIA recommendations, took steps aimed at suspending the economic and financial aid to Dar Es Salaam in violation of the previous commitments. "The final objective of the U.S. blackmail is to eliminate the progressive Nyerere regime and to place in power a government which would be an obedient servant to world capitalism," said the member of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania N. Nyayt.

And, finally, the CIA continues to wage a true undeclared war against the People's Republic of Angola. The recent barbarous action in Huambo where about 100 Cuban and Angolan specialists were killed, as well as the explosions at the "Lundoje" and "Areens" merchant ships staged in the port of Luanda, are a direct result of secret Directive 138 of the U.S. National Security Council on the so-called "international terrorism." Assertions of the U.S. press to the effect that those latest crimes against Angola were perpetrated by South Africans do not free Washington from responsibility, for it is common knowledge that the special services of South Africa are nothing but subsidiaries of the CIA.

Other countries are also facing the threat of being subjected to barbarous actions similar to the anti-Angolan crimes prepared by the CIA, the Ghanaian newspaper PEOPLE'S EVENING NEWS warns. Lesotho, Zambia, or Mozambique could become new targets of bandit intrigues. CIA mercenaries also threaten western Africa, where Washington and Pretoria persecute the governments whose political principles do not suit them.

USSR, MALAGASY TRADE OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

PM101518 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Report": "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] On 8 August G.K. Zhuravlev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, had a conversation with R.T. Andrianarivo, Democratic Republic of Madagascar minister of industry, energy and mines. They discussed questions of the further development and strengthening of trade cooperation between the two countries. Madagascar's Ambassador to the Soviet Union F. Randriamamonjy was present at the conversation.

USSR, MOZAMBIQUE SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD140347 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The Soviet Union and Mozambique have concluded an agreement on cooperation in fishing. The signing ceremony took place in Maputo. Under the agreement the Soviet Union will provide three fishing vessels to Mozambique and will help it set up fishing cooperatives. The two countries have also drafted a program for 1984 and 1985 which covers joint work to estimate fish resources in the African country's coastal waters and also the training at Soviet schools of Mozambican fisheries' personnel.

ECUADOR PRESIDENT SWORN IN, GOVERNMENT FORMED

PM140955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "President Sworn In"]

[Text] Quito, 11 Aug -- The inauguration ceremony for Ecuador's new President Leon Febres Cordero has been held here in the National Congress (the unicameral parliament). The USSR delegation headed by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was among the foreign delegations attending the ceremony.

Speaking at the ceremony, L. Febres Cordero stated his intention to support and develop relations with all countries on the principles of noninterference, respect for national sovereignty, and peaceful resolution of disputes. After the ceremony had ended the president signed a decree for the formation of a government. Luis Robles Plaza was named minister of internal affairs; Edgar Tiran Tiran foreign minister; and General of Division Luis Pineros Rivera, minister of national defense.

USSR, COLOMBIAN OFFICIALS HOLD CONSULTATIONS

PM140926 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Political Consultation"]

[Text] Political consultations were held recently in Bogota between Yu.Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry; N.M. Yelizarov, USSR charge d'affaires in Colombia; and the leadership of this country's Foreign Ministry.

During the consultations current international questions were examined, including those concerning the forthcoming 39th session of the UN General Assembly, as well as questions of bilateral relations.

The Soviet representatives were received by Colombian President B. Betancourt and Foreign Minister A. Ramirez.

U.S. INCREASING MILITARY PRESENCE IN C. AMERICA

LD111334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The United States is stepping up its military presence in Central America, and threatening the borders of Nicaragua. According to reports, a new U.S. naval squadron, headed by the battleship Iowa, has arrived in Central American waters. There are about 2,100 Marines on board the squadron's vessels.

At the same time as the new U.S. squadron appeared in Central America, a U.S. air reconnaissance group has arrived in Honduras which in the next few days will begin spy flights over the region.

The Nicaraguan revolutionary government has frequently pointed out the extremely dangerous nature of the United States' military fuss which threatens to turn into an extensive military confrontation in Central America.

RADIO VENCEREMOS ON EL SALVADOR FIGHTING

LD120715 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Havana August 12 TASS -- The "Venceremos" radio station of the Salvadorean patriots has reported that over the past 24 hours the fighting men of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front carried out a number of successful combat operations in various parts of the country.

After long fighting they dislodged garrisons of the dictatorial army from San Augustin and Francisco-Javier populated localities in Usulutan Department. Guerrillas attacked military barracks on an outskirts of San Salvador, inflicting considerable losses upon the enemy. In Chalatenango Department, where a large-scale punitive operation has been carried out for a week now, the patriots counterattacked elite army battalions, who were trained by American military advisors.

RESIGNATION OF COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENT

LD112045 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 12 TASS -- The Costa Rican Government resigned in full composition. An ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent reports from San Jose that this was announced to newsmen by Carlos Valverde, who is the president's official spokesman. He said the head of state Monge Alvarez shortly plans to deliver an address to the nation over national radio and television.

KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

PM131059 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Ninth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Ninth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum, held in Moscow on 10 August, discussed the question of "the Komsomol organizations' tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People' and the instructions and advice of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The plenum was addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A report on the question under discussion was delivered by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The following took part in the discussion of the report: A. Bortsov, first secretary of Moscow Komsomol Gorkom; V. Mironenko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee; V. Kaplenkova, spinner at Ivanovo's F.E. Dzerzhinskiy spinning and weaving factory; S. Abdrakhmanov, first secretary of the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee; V. Kashperko, tractor operator at the Strelichevo Sovkhoz in Khoynikskiy Rayon, Gomel Oblast, V. Matviyenko, first secretary of Leningrad Komsomol Obkom; M. Rukmane, first secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee; N. Zhigulin, operator of a continuous steel teaming installation at the Novyy Lipetsk Yu.V. Andropov metallurgical plant; T. Bardina, first secretary of Novouzenskiy Komsomol Raykom, Saratov Oblast; A. Ishmuratov, student at the Bashkir Agriculture Institute; V. Lordkipanidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee; N. Koshelev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate for Komsomol work; and B. Ardalin, first secretary of Kuybyshev Komsomol Obkom.

It was noted at the plenum that Komsomol members and all young Soviet people greeted with gratitude and a sense of high responsibility the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" and the instructions and advice of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The party's mobilizing, exacting demands arouse in young men and women the desire to bring the socialist motherland still greater benefits, and to live, work, and struggle as V.I. Lenin taught and as the Communist Party teaches.

The Komsomol Central Committee and the country's Komsomol organizations fully and entirely share the party's view of the shortcomings and omissions in educational work with young people, and understand the need for and have begun to implement an abrupt turn toward the strengthening of day-to-day, concrete organizational and educational work, both among Komsomol members and young people who do not belong, and in the children's Communist organization.

There was principled criticism of Komsomol committees and Komsomol Central Committee sections and subsections which have not fully succeeded in reorganizing the style, forms, and methods of ideological, political, labor, and moral education of Komsomol members and young men and women in accordance with party demands.

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution and a plan for practical actions by Komsomol organizations to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" and the instructions and advice of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenum examined organizational questions. N. Andrianov, member of the Komsomol Central Committee and former secretary of Sverdlovsk Gorkom, was elected secretary and bureau member of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum relieved V. Solovyev, member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau, of his duties in connection with his election as second secretary of Chelyabinsk Gorkom. A Bochurov, chairman of the Sputnik International Youth Tourism Bureau under the Komsomol Central Committee, was elected candidate member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau.

The following took part in the Ninth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum: V.A. Medvedev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Section; Ye.Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section; V.A. Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; Z.P. Tumanova, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section; N.A. Petrovichev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; A.F. Rumyantsev, chief editor of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA; M.I. Khaldeyev, chief editor of the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN; G.M. Yegorov, chairman o f the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, ministries, and departments, and also first secretaries of union republic Komsomol Central Committees and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms, and assistant chiefs of political directorates of military and border districts, fleets, and groups of forces responsible for Komsomol work who are not members of central elected organs of the Komsomol; and press, television, and radio workers.

KAMALOV RELIEVED OF KARAKALPAK OBKOM POSITION

LD131426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The Uzbekistan Communist Party plenum of the Karakalpak Obkom took place today in Nukus. Tasks of the party organization of the autonomous republic in the strengthening of party and state discipline, the improvement of work with cadres, in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the directions of Comrade Chernenko, were discussed. The plenum examined an organizational issue. Comrade Kamalov was relieved from his duties as obkom first secretary in connection with his transfer to other work.

Comrade (Salykov), a CPSU Central Committee inspector, was elected Karakalpak Obkom first secretary. Taking part in the work of the plenum was Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee.

TRADE LAW VIOLATIONS IN LENINAKAN REVEALED

GF131700 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Letters have been received by the SOVETAKAN AYASTAN editorial office as well as by the Armenian SSR Internal Affairs Ministry, stating that violations of trade laws ar being permitted at the Leninakan trade chain and kolkhoz market and that cases of speculation have been seen, but the local administrative organs are not taking necessary measures to eliminate them.

L. Maksudyan, chief of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (BKSS) administration, has informed the editorial office that during their investigations based on the letters, proofs of violation of trade laws, underweighing, wrong accounting, and engaging in speculation of meat products have been noticed.

Leninakan city resident Gevork Muradyan was found responsible in February for the profiteering of sausage products. Instead of selling agricultural products in the market, storage center chiefs G. Rushanyan, M. Mkoyan, and others have extorted additional sums from the purchasers and plundered R498.

Moreover, evidence of Soviet trade violations has been revealed at installations of the city's Restaurants Association. V. Ovanesyan, a cook of the No 15 restaurant, charged an additional sum of R21.3 from citizens; R12.7 was extorted by A. Ampartsumyan, brigade leader and cook at the No 16 restaurant; R7.1 was extorted by G. Sarkisyan, buffet chief at the No 63 restaurant; R1.5 by cashier M. Aprahamyan, and R3.9 by V. Minasyan, chief cook at the No 17 restaurant. Provisions in high demand worth R3,804 were found hidden in storage at the No 20 restaurant.

For failing to carry out services conscientiously, M. Movsesyan, director of a Kolkhoz market department and captain of militia, has been subjected to a disciplinary fine by order of the Leninakan City Soviet Executive Committee Internal Affairs Administration chief.

The Leninakan Internal Affairs Administration has sentenced the above-named culprits, and other investigations are still underway.

BKSS and Leninakan City Administration are taking the necessary steps to detect and eliminate further violations at the trade installations in Leninakan.

AFP: DISAPPEARANCE OF ESTONIAN OFFICIAL CONFIRMED

NC1409?2 Paris AFP in English 0902 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, Aug 14 (AFP) -- A Soviet official in Estonia today confirmed the disappearance in Finland of Estonian ex-Deputy Justice Minister Valdo Randpere, 26, and his wife Leila, last night reported to have sought asylum in Sweden.

The official, in Tallinn, capital of Estonia, told AFP that there had been no news of the couple since they recently went to Finland on an official visit.

He did not confirm the asylum report, carried by Swedish radio. Mr Randpere's wife, 22, is a jazz singer known as Leila Miller.

According to exiles in Stockholm yesterday, the couple slipped away from a delegation visiting Kotka, Finland, last week, and boarded a ship heading for Sweden, leaving a child and relatives behind in Tallinn.

Controls on such ships are practically non-existent. Under agreements with Moscow, Finland itself refuses political asylum to refugees from the Soviet Union, and hands them over to Soviet authorities.

JANUARY-JULY INDUSTRIAL FIGURES REPORTED

LD132218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Preliminary results issued on the country's industry for the last 7 months show further increases in efficiency and economic development. The January-July plan for marketing of output volume was fulfilled in both industry as a whole and by all industrial ministries and union republics. The overall industrial production volume increased 4.6 percent in comparison with the same 7 months of last year; the annual plan figure is 3.8 percent. Industrial labor productivity increased by 4.3 percent for the same period, which provided 96 percent of the production increase in comparison with 90 percent in calculations for the annual plan.

At the same time, certain branches lagged behind in important plan indices.

BRIEFS

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM AWARD -- Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet: For substantial contribution to the development of nonferrous metallurgy and the successful fulfillment of plan tasks and socialist pledges, the Chimkent Lead Works, named in hnor of Kalinin, of the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the Kazakh SSR, is awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 13 Aug 84 LD]

PIPELINE MATERIAL DELIVERIES -- Cargo vessels are busy delivering large-diameter pipes to Yamal via the northern sea route from the FRG, Japan, and Italy for the Urengoy-Center-2 pipeline. At Novyy port on the shores of the Obskaya Guba, 232,000 [weight not specified] of imported cargo, three-quarters of the total, has been delivered or is in the approaches. Over half has been transshipped onto Tyumen vessels and sent to the construction base near Nadym. It is planned to deliver a total of 30,000 metric tons of pipes to Yamal this navigation season. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 11 Aug 84 LD]

CHARENDZHAVAN METAL PRODUCTION -- The Charendzhavan "Kentronadzhul" Metal Casting Factory Collective has carried out substantial and responsible work. The most necessary brass and nonferrous metal casts for our economy are produced here. A total of 25,500 tons of brass and 2,000 tons of nonferrous metal casts, nonstandard appliances, and large-scale consumer goods will be produced this year. The collective has fulfilled the commodities output production plan by 106 percent for the past 6 months compared to the projected R7.2 million, its output value was R7.6 million, and R7.4-million worth of castings, nonstandard appliances, and large-scale consumer goods have been sold. [Summary] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 Jul 84 p 1 GF]

DZANKEZUR COPPER PRODUCTION -- The Dzankezur Copper Molybdenum Combine Collective has fulfilled the sales output plan by 100.9 percent for the first helf of this year, the gross and commodities output plan by 101.1 percent, and the targets for quarry stone extraction, transport, and recultivation by 100.2 percent. During the first half of this year, R155,000-worth of fuel resources and various substances have been saved. [Summary] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 Jul 84 p 1 GF]

COMMISSION REVIEWS FRUIT, VEGETABLE PROGRESS

LD131941 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] At a routine meeting of the Commission of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers for Dealing With Problems Concerning the Agro-Industrial Complex, Comrade Kozlov, USSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming, delivered a report on measures to ensure the fulfillment of the purchase plans for fruit, vegetables, and potatoes this year.

It was pointed out that there is a real possibility of fulfilling the state purchase plans and the tasks set for the delivery of potatoes, vegetables, grapes, citrus fruit, and other items of fruit and vegetable production into the All-Union Fund. Specific measures have been defined for the timely transportation of that produce to Moscow, Leningrad, and other industrial centers of the country. Special attention was drawn to the need to reduce losses and to preserve the quality of products en route from the field to the consumer. Reports were delivered on the state of supply of winter grain crop seeds to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine. Other questions were also discussed.

BRIEFS

UKRAINE HARVEST PROGRESS -- "By 31 July, grain and bean crops, excluding corn, had been gathered in the Ukraine on an area of 9,280,000 hectares. Windrows had been threshed on each (?8) hectares out of 10. The harvest has been successfully completed in Zaporozhye, Donetsk, Nikolayev, and other southern oblasts. In Volyn Oblast, grain crops have been mowed on the first 100,000 hectares. What is hindering the operations in Volyn Oblast is the fact that, just before the beginning of the harvest, the downpour and storms had flattened the crops." The area of flattened crops amounts to tens of thousands of hectares. "An identical situation has also emerged in Kiev Oblast as a whole." "It is to be added that last week crops were harvested on more than 3 million hectares." "More than 4 million hectares of stubble have been plowed." [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 1 Aug 84 AU]

UKRAINIAN FLAX GATHERING -- The Ukraine's farms have gathered flax on more than 30,000 hectares. The brigades and links of Volyn, Lvov, Ivano-Frankovsk, and Rovno Oblasts and working harmoniously. The rural toilers are to a large extent assisted by their mentors, the workers of industrial enterprises. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1245 GMT 2 Aug 84 AU]

DNEPROPETROVSK, DONETSK HARVESTS -- Dnepropetrovsk Oblast farmers have completed the grain harvest on the last plots. As planned, the harvest was carried out in 12 work-days. On 3 August, Donetsk Oblast farmers had completed the gathering of early grain crops. At many farms in Volnovakhskiy, Novoazovskiy, and Starobeshevskiy Rayons, the yields of wheat exceeded 45 quintals per hectare and at the Oktyabr Kolkhoz in Maryinskiy Rayon, each hectare yielded 51 quintals. The oblast has delivered to state granaries twice as much strong and valuable varieties of wheat as in 1983. [Summary] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 4 Aug 84 p 3 AU]

UKRAINIAN HARVESTING, PLOWING STATISTICS -- In conformity with data published by the Ukrainian Statistical Administration, early grain and bean crops in the Ukraine have been mowed on an area of more than 11 million hectares and threshed on each 9 hectares out of 10 mowed. In a number of oblasts, the harvest has been successfully completed. Some 5.2 million hectares of land have been plowed in the Ukraine for winter crops and fallow, and this is more than a half of the total planned. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 8 Aug 84 AU]

SPACECRAFT WITH CARGO FOR SALYUT-7 LAUNCHED 14 AUG

LD140953 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 14 -- The automatic cargo spacecraft "Progress-23" was launched in the Soviet Union today at 10:28 a.m., Moscow time, in accordance with the programme for ensuring the further functioning of the "Salyut-7" orbital station. The purpose of the launching of the spacecraft is to bring expendable materials and various cargoes to the orbital station.

The "Progress-23" spacecraft was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 267 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 194 km, orbital period -- 88.8 minutes, and inclination -- 51.6 degrees. According to telemetric data, the onboard systems of the automatic cargo spacecraft are functioning normally.

PREPARATIONS FOR 30TH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

LD112252 Moscow TASS in English 2237 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- Researchers in many Soviet institutes and organisations prepare for the 30th Soviet Antarctic Expedition. It will be headed by prominent polar explorer Dmitriy Maksutov. It will be his sixth expedition to the Antarctica.

Our expedition will tackle numerous national and international scientific programmes, the scientist said. It will be representative for the number of people and will be well equipped with transport. Two dry cargo ships, a tanker of the ice class and a passenger motorship will set course for the Antarctica. These ships have already made such runs. The research vessel Mikhail Somov will be the flagship of the flotilla. This diesel electric ship of the ice-breaker type will make its tenth run into the southern ocean. An IL-18D passenger plane will make flights to the main Soviet south polar centre Molodyozhnaya.

Various agrometeorological, geophysical, glaciological, oceanographic and other research on a wide range of problems of scientific and practical significance will be carried out. Navigational recommendations to expedition ships and planes, merchant and fishing vessels sailing in high latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere will be promptly transmitted

Vast seasonal geological and geophysical, topographic and geodetical, radio-locating and other surveys that were started in the previous years are planned to be implemented in a number of places on the coast, in shelf glaciers and mountain ridges adjoining the Weddell Sea and also in the central part of the Antarctica. Soviet scientists will continue cooperating with expeditions of foreign countries that signed an international treaty on Antarctica a quarter of a century ago.

BRIEFS

CROP FORECASTING FROM SPACE -- The space observation equipment of the all-union aerospace system being created in the country is helping farmers forecast the yield of grain crops more precisely and determine the optimal riping time of agricultural crops. Its work is being carried out within the framework of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture programs. The solution of many national economy tasks is tied in with space research, Cherepanov, deputy chief of the Main Directorate of Agricultural Science and Propaganda of the ministry said. The data from orginal stations enables us to more precisely and efficiently determine the state of growing crops; the space forecast will tell farmers when it is betteer to sow the harvest crops. Due to this data, one can maneuver agricultural machinery and transport efficiently. Space photographs are used to draw maps of soils, vegetation, and topography. Space photography helped, for example, to develop the agricultural use and conservation system on the Mangyshlak Peninsula. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 13 Aug 84 LD]

SOKOLOV ATTENDS CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' CEREMONY

PM101227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

["Our Correspondent" report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting was held in the N.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 9 August to mark Construction Workers' Day. Representatives of Moscow's public, servicemen of the capital's garrison, military construction workers, and veterans of military construction projects took part.

The meeting's presidium comprised the following: Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V. Dugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; A. Dmitriyev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department; Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services; Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister of Moscow Gorkom; Colonel General M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and I. Lanshin, chairman of the Central Committee of Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Union.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Colonel General V. Bychenko, chief of the Political Directorate of Military Construction Units [as published].

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was unanimously elected.

Hero of Socialist Labor N. Maksimov, a worker at the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Industrial Construction's No 1 Construction and Installation Association; V. Smychnikova, deputy secretary of the Komsomol Committee of the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction's Mosstroy-1 Trust; and Major General of Aviation A. Leonov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and USSR cosmonaut, delivered words of greeting to the military construction workers.

Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops, addressed those present.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko.